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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1234)

Name of Candidate	RAHUL GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	122982
Center	ORN	Date	03/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explaining the reasons behind India's lower female labour force participation rates (LFPR), list the steps that have been taken to augment it. What more needs to be done? **(150 Words) 10**

भारत की निम्न महिला श्रमबल भागीदारी दर (LFPR) के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसे बढ़ाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, बताइए कि इस दिशा में और क्या किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Ans

Urban area have a labour force participation of female at 18% & in rural area it is 28%. It is predicted if all women join labour force, GDP will increase by 50%.

Reasons

~~Urban~~ Rural

↳ Social patriarchy → which forces of women to stay in home & ensure male domination

↳ lack of land rights for farming women leading to to their removal from cultivation

↳ Education is not encouraged & child marriage is prominent in rural area

→ Poor health indicators leading to non participation.

Urban

→ Lack of opportunities i.e well paying jobs

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Sexual harrassment deterring families from sending their daughter to fors.
- Education is well respected in marriage market
- High income family don't want their daughter & daughter in law to work.

Steps taken.

- Beti Bachao, Beti padhao to educate girls
- Forest rights & land ownership along with house in name of women
- Maternity Benefit scheme for women in urban area
- Prevention of Sexual Harrassment at work place

More needs to be done.

- Gender sensitive curricula
- training of officials for implementing laws
- Stopping sexual harrassment
- Efficient justice delivery

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Parliamentary scrutiny over public finance is an important aspect of governmental accountability. In this context, discuss the role, importance and challenges in establishing a Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) for effective oversight of budgetary process. **(150 words) 10**

लोक वित्त की संसदीय संवीक्षा सरकारी जवाबदेही का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। इस संदर्भ में, बजटीय प्रक्रिया की प्रभावी निगरानी हेतु संसदीय बजट कार्यालय (पार्लियामेंट्री बजट ऑफिस: PBO) की भूमिका, महत्व और उसकी स्थापना में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Parliamentary system of government on basis of Article 74 ensures collective responsibility of executive to legislature. Parliamentary scrutiny over public finances

- Parliamentary Committees - Public Account Committee, Estimates committees
- Departmental Committees
- Passing of budget

Parliamentary Budget office -

Role

→ To scrutinize public expenditure before passing of budget

→ To scrutinize the expenditure while spending

→ To ensure the economics of expenditure

→ To ensure responsibility of executive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

PAC, & Estimate committee do mostly post mortem work

No day to day check of finances ← Importance → Majority in Lok Sabha don't exercise proper control

↓

Lack of expertise with ministers

Challenges.

→ It will undermine executive too much.

→ Day to day interference may hamper governance

→ Ministers may neglect such committee

→ Experts may neglect the impact of local demands

→ Everything monetary could be only target based i.e to reduce fiscal deficit

Parliamentary Budget office is necessary to ensure public scrutiny but challenges should also be addressed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the various challenges faced by MSMEs in accessing credit. Also, mention some of the recent steps taken by the government and RBI to address this issue. **(150 words) 10**

ऋण तक पहुँच स्थापित करने में MSMEs द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार और RBI द्वारा हाल ही में उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans

MSMEs refer to micro small & medium enterprises in terms of output or turnover. They employ more than 80% of all employees & access 33% of all credit of market.

Challenges

- Harrassment by banks
- Demand of collateral which hampers credit
- No support from public policy
- High interest rates
- Time frame for loan clearance
- More NPA leading to loss of lending by banks
- Lack of favourable long term loan
- Hawala network is risky

Recent steps.

Government.

→ loan in 100 seconds by government to increase

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Loan availability

→ Trade Receivable discounting system for faster clearance of invoices of MSMEs.

→ Samadhaan & Sambandh for public procurement & grievance redressal for MSMEs

→ Credit linked subsidy scheme to reduce ~~interest rate~~ need of collateral

→ MUDRA yojana for micro enterprises

→ Reduction in tax to 25% till 400 crore so that more investment.

RBI

→ ~~Delo~~. Delayed provisioning of bad loans to ~~MSMEs~~ MSMEs

→ PCA framework to resolve NPA crisis

→ Shashat Plan & Sanil Mehta committee to resolve bad loans.

Starting with listing on stock exchange, favourable agreement on loan terms, MSMEs can be driver of India's growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. By rebalancing project risks between the public and private sectors, the HAM model has encouraged investments in the road infrastructure sector. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रकों के मध्य परियोजना जोखिमों को पुनर्संतुलित कर, HAM मॉडल ने सड़क अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

Investment in infrastructure sector are marred with issues such as operational risk, credit risk & market risk.

Hybrid Annuity model addresses the credit Risk part of the investment.

Features

1) Government will pay 40 % of cost upfront.

2) Next 60 % will come along with completion of project in form of annuities

3) Mostly in road sector

4) Shares the credit risk between the public & private sector as compared to BOT model where credit risk is on private sector solely.

5) Market risk is also addressed as government could pick to create market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ operational risk is taken by the operator.

→ lead to faster delivery & efficient project completion.

More issues

→ It is ~~mostly~~ now only in road sector & being tried for Varanasi & Haridwar sewage treatment plants. Needs to be expanded.

→ Secondly, to attract more investment, the issue of operational risk needs to be addressed.

→ Technical expertise & gram sabha clearance needs to be on a single window.

HAM model has been a harbinger of change in investment sector. ~~with~~ with recent projects like Sagarmala & Bharatmala Pariyojana it is a right step to boost target of 100 ~~trillion~~ lakh crore infrastructure in 5 year.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. In view of the growing significance of FinTech innovations, discuss the potential and challenges of mainstreaming FinTech in Indian economy.

(150 words) 10

फिनटेक (FinTech) नवाचारों के बढ़ते महत्व को देखते हुए, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में फिनटेक को मुख्यधारा में लाने की संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

An

Fintech innovation refer to innovation in delivery of financial services using technology such as BHIM, UPI, Paytm, Google Pay, NEFT, RTGS etc. India current has more than 1 billion transaction in 2018.

Potential.

- large number of service startups which could lead the way.
- Growing technical expertise & boost by government could also propell.
- large number of financially excluded area & people show potential to bring them into the fold
- Poor banking penetration gives us huge opportunities.
- ~~root~~ whatsapp has more than 410 crore users in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and can be used to leverage the technology

→ Increasing network connectivity via Bharat net would also aid the egovernance program

→ Aadhaar & move towards DBT

Challenges.

→ Lack of technology infrastructure in rural areas

→ Digital divide & illiteracy for using these technology

→ Trust deficit of people, i.e believe in hard cash based economy

→ Large unorganised sector to be tough to brought into its fold

→ Poor data privacy regulation

Way forward.

→ Implementing Srikrishna Committee report on data privacy

→ Building trust via awareness

→ Encouraging startups in this area.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. With India striving to achieve its development objectives, examine how blue economy can help in pursuing the objectives of economic development and ecological sustainability. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा अपने विकास उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के प्रयास में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार नीली अर्थव्यवस्था आर्थिक विकास और पारिस्थितिकीय संधारणीयता के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता कर सकती है।

An

Recently PM modi announced the goal of India to be a $5 trillion economy by 2024. A big part of this forms the infrastructure & blue economy.

Blue economy refers to economic activities related to ocean & seas such as shipping, fishing, mining, mariculture etc.

Blue economy & Economic development.

→ Mariculture & fishing could boost agricultural growth. National policy on Aquaculture could boost it.

→ Shipping transport ~~industry~~ is very cheaper than road & rail transport increasing freight transport.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Inland water way in India i.e via National waterway could give a fillip to domestic economy by connecting inland area like varanasi to Kolkata port.

→ It will automatically lead to infrastructure development & jobs in form of ship building & more fishing.

Blue economy & Ecological sustainability

→ Kelthanad farming is way forward for agriculture to adapt to nature

→ Shipping is less polluting as compared to equivalent truck & jets

→ fishing sustainably could result in long term profits.

→ Due to large water area, more avenues to store carbon via mariculture can be adopted.

Recently first conference in Kenya was held on Blue economy. This is the way forward to bring it into mainstream.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Despite many advantages associated with Electric Vehicles, there are many technical and commercial challenges for mainstreaming them. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों से संबद्ध कई लाभों बावजूद, उन्हें मुख्यधारा में लाने के मार्ग में कई तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक चुनौतियाँ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

Recently in 17th lok sabha budget, finance minister introduced interest free loan upto 1.5 lakh to give boost to electric vehicle. NITI Aayog also proposed to convert 30% of all vehicle to electric by 2030.

Advantages.

- Limits pollution as no consumption of fossil fuel.
- Less fuel import → Less foreign exchange spent
- Renewable energy through sun increases → tariff reduces → GHG reduces → Halt climate change
- New industry for skilled jobs & innovation
- Cheaper than conventional mode of transport
- Less energy consumption i.e better mileage for same amount of energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

challenges.

Technical

- Lack of innovation in this area
- Less mileage as compared to conventional ones
- Industry not geared up for this
- What to do of IC engines?
- Lack of battery i.e lithium ion
- Lack of charging infrastructure
- Low rate of charging & time for charging

Commercial

- These are expensive than IC engine
- Loss of jobs to those of IC lack currently employed
- Behavioural shift needed to change to EVs
- Public policy still not conducive
- Industry needs revamp in form of technology
- Large scrap of old vehicles
- Credit issues of auto industry

Way forward.

→ with policies like FAME II & it will surely get a boost

→ Starting with public transport will be right way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. A rapidly changing economic structure and demography require a comprehensive employment policy to address the multitude of challenges that might arise in future. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

तेजी से बदलती आर्थिक संरचना और जनसांख्यिकी को भविष्य में व्युत्पन्न हो सकने वाली अनेक चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए एक व्यापक रोजगार नीति की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

Indian economy from 1991 onwards have shifted directly to service sector from agriculture by passing the manufacturing sector. ~~Also~~ MAKE

Changing economic structure & demographics.

→ More youth to be employed.

→ Manufacturing sector although boosted by ~~a~~ IR technology & capital intensive

→ Low skill level for employment & lack of jobs.

→ Lack of education & social skills

Employment policy need

↳ To rein in burgeoning work force to generate employment

↳ To secure jobs in time of technology intensive factories

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ To ensure social security for workers

→ To encourage labour intensive industries

→ To give boost to gig economy which is new form of self-employment

→ To make export intensive industries.

It also needs to look out for future challenges.

→ Industry should not be a hinderance to changing climate i.e should not be polluting, so employment in only environmentally sustainable industries.

→ High skill jobs will be needed in future, so it needs to have a mass skilling program in every 10 years or so

→ ~~Social security & pension will change form from pap~~

→ Migration & urbanization will also rise so, it should also have social security & housing provision.

Code on wages bill & Industrial relation is step in right direction but skilling needs to be ramped up.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Examine the need for a comprehensive policy on e-commerce in view of its domestic expansion as well as safeguarding India's interests globally.

(150 words) 10

ई-कॉमर्स पर एक व्यापक नीति की आवश्यकता का इसके घरेलू विस्तार के साथ-साथ वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के हितों की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans

E-commerce come in two formats → inventory & marketplace model. The government has permitted 100% FDI in market place model whereas no FDI in inventory model.

Need for policy on e-commerce.

Due to domestic expansion

- It will affect retail industry so to protect them from unfair trade practices
- To make it grow via appropriate policy support
- To compete with predatory pricing & foreign tax avoidance
- To give boost to domestic e-commerce like flipkart etc.
- To win in big economy
- To create quick & faster postal infra
- To encourage startups to provide logistic & infra services
- To check ~~[illegible]~~ hazardous products like chemical

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~To safe~~

To safeguard ~~global~~ India's global interest.

→ To prevent ~~hostile~~ hostile takeover by foreign MNCs e.g. Walmart trying to take over flipkart.

→ To prevent huge FII flows so as to curb foreign exchange drainage

→ To prevent flow of data outside India which can be dangerous

→ To give foreign country hold over India's strategic economic choices.

→ To prevent dumping of hazardous product from China etc

→ To use it as a bargaining tool in diplomacy

~~Recent~~ policy on e-commerce needs to be all inclusive due to its promising market which India gives taking into account retail as well consumer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the need for deepening bond markets for Indian economy. Also, identify the reasons behind weak development of bond market in India.

(150 words) 10

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बॉण्ड बाजारों को व्यापक बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में बॉण्ड बाजार के अल्प विकसित होने के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans

Bond market is capital market which operates for long term loans in time of more than 10 years for investment purpose.

Need for deepening bond market

↳ Asset liability mismatch of banks i.e short term loan for capital (long term) provided

→ Not developed bond market ~~effect~~ doesn't attract foreign investment

→ Industry needs to be multinational then needs to raise capital via bonds

→ low depth i.e transaction volumes currently so need to develop it more

→ only government bonds have good hold over market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Lack of focus on this sector

↑

Reasons behind weak development

← Less number of firms listed on stock exchange

→ Loan from banks & NBFC discouraged

↓

Poor regulation by SEBI

With SEBI mandating 25% of capital to be raised via bonds from this year onwards, it is a much needed step to deepen & strengthen bond market.

Way forward:

→ Better oversight from SEBI & RBI

→ High bond coupon rates

→ Overseas listing could boost it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In the context of IL&FS crisis, explain the risks that the economy faces due to laxity in the regulation of the Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs).

(250 words) 15

IL&FS संकट के संदर्भ में, गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों (NBFCs) के विनियमन में शिथिलता के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था के समक्ष आने वाले जोखिमों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

An

IL&FS crisis of 2018 happened in banking sector due to poor regulation, account mismatch & negligent reviewing.

The crisis.

→ IL&FS defaulted the payment of loans it has taken to invest ~~in fra~~ in infrastructure projects.

→ ~~IL&FS~~ This led to catastrophic loss of trust in NBFCs such as housing Banks & others.

→ led to liquidity crunch, & hence the crisis.

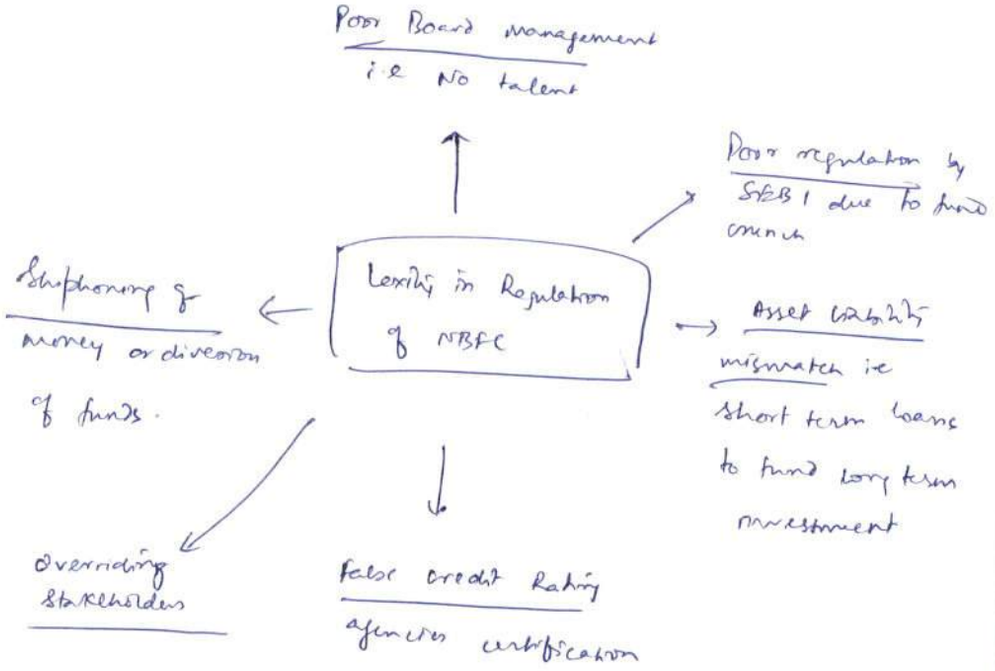
NBFCs.

NBFCs are non banking financial corporation which do not accept demand deposits & but ~~are~~ investors ~~who~~ ~~in~~ give loans & invest in infrastructure projects. IL&FS was

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

systematically important core investment company NBFC.

* They don't have paidup capital more than 500 crs.
* They don't invest in stocks etc.



Crisis the economy faces.

↳ Liquidity crunch → As when NBFC can't repay, the banks will have no money to lend further.

↳ NPA crisis → Mounting NPA (Non performing assets).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

pushing banks into Prompt Correction Action framework of RBI

↳ Out flow of FII & FPI → with lacking investor trust, the foreign investors would pull out money

→ Rupee exchange rate ~~fall~~ turbulence - due to uncertainity in the market people may invest or not

→ falling Bond prices - due to lose for trust in economy

→ may ~~lead~~ lead to inflation - As the banks won't lend more and consequentially ~~inflation~~ inflation for general people

→ Diversion of funds into non profitable assets like Golds.

Government ~~over~~ superceded the board of IL & FS. to restore investor confidence. way forward

* Auditing by outside agencies via SEBI & ICAI
* Separate credit rating to minimise influence
* Strict board management & compliance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. What do you understand by Universal Basic Income (UBI)? Discuss the advantages that it presents over the existing social protection schemes in India. Also, identify the criticism associated with the idea of UBI for a country like India. **(250 words) 15**

सार्वभौमिक मूलभूत आय (यूनिवर्सल बेसिक इनकम: UBI) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं की तुलना में इसके द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले लाभों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत जैसे एक देश के लिए UBI के विचार से संबद्ध आलोचना की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans

Recently Universal Basic Income idea was doing rounds in the news. As the world says it is a ~~universal~~ minimum income for everybody in the country i.e rich or poor, man or women, old or child everybody. and the amount is same as well.

Features.

* It is for all. & a form of direct cash transfer
* A basic amount is provided directly to beneficiary
* It may entail restall of basic services.
* It increases disposable income.

Advantages over existing social protection scheme.

UBI	Positive	Existing scheme
1) It is a direct cash transfer like hard money.	1) It aims to deliver services	Such as pension etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ii) It increases choice of spending	ii) These services may be optional but no choice to consumer.
iii) Especially for women when they get money, they spend on children	iii) Women centric schemes may not be accessible due to family of Lakshya.
iv) It is universal.	iv) It has selected target groups of ~~PDS~~ Ayushman Bharat.
v) It will increase disposable income.	v) It don't increase disposable income except cases like MGNREGA
vi) Identification of beneficiary no issue.	vi) often mis targeted eg PDS
Negatives	
vii) Can have high fiscal pressure on govt finance.	vii) Adjusted cleverly by merging with other schemes.
viii) Misspending in alcohol may waste entire money	viii) No chance of wasteful expenditure.
ix) Violence on women for money	ix) may curb even violence with maternity benefit program.
x) Sustainability issues	x) usually ended when target achieved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Criticisms of UBI for India

- Huge Rich poor gap
  So unfair distribution
- It may not be sustainable due to large population
- Already fiscal space constrained
- Corruption will end up taking all income
- Basic services to avail are not adequate so money can't be used
- Financial inclusion is a challenge
- Usually a electoral gimmick during elections
- Illiteracy may lead to wasteful expenditure along with Patriarchy as a reason

Way forward.

→ Rythu Bandhu & PM Kisan Samman Nidhi are good schemes to temporarily aid farmers.

→ More schemes to cover up care workers like maid on line of PM. Shram Dhan Yojana

→ Quasi UBI i.e based on poverty line could be tried.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

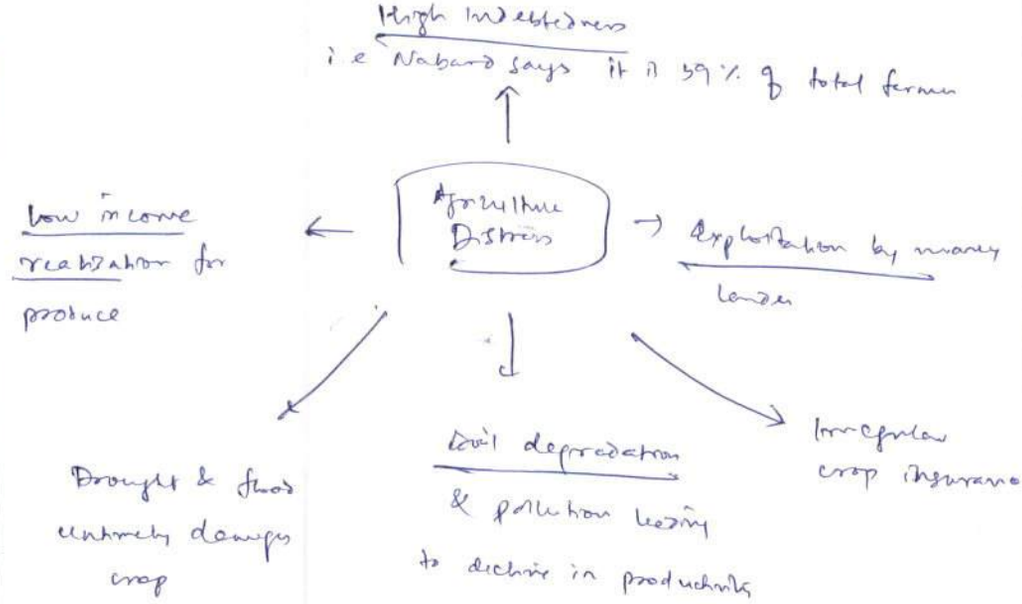
13. Critically examine the practice of resorting to farm loan waivers as a means to alleviate agricultural distress. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि संकट को कम करने के एक साधन के रूप में कृषि ऋण माफी का सहारा लेने की प्रथा का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans

Farm loan waiver has been announced nationwide in 2008 and 1998. In states, although it goes on regularly. It has become more of an electoral gimmick rather than action towards helping farmers.

Agriculture contributes nearly 18-20% of GDP today with more than 50% of labour force. It is in huge distress.



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farm loan waiver positive.

→ On farmer

→ It relieves him of agricultural debt hence increasing capacity to take risk.

→ It prevent suicides which are mainly due to indebtedness

→ It sometimes aids in case of failure of crop insurance scheme.

→ On fiscal.

→ Banks balance sheet cleaning leading to more lending

→ Encourages more institutional borrowing.

→ Short term measure but long term relief from indebtedness.

farm loan waiver negative.

On farmer.

→ It helps mainly big farmers.

→ Not all farmer take from banks, mostly from money lenders.

→ Distorts credit culture ie repayment of credit cycle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ A temporary ~~pressure~~ pause to agricultural issues.

on fiscal.

→ high fiscal pressure resulting in cutting of expenditure in other schemes

→ Banks may not lend to defaulting farmers.

→ People borrow just before election resulting in mis targeting.

farm loan waivers to solve agricultural crisis needs to be innovative →

i) Kerala has a loan repayment act which covers money lender.

ii) Schemes like Rythu Bandhu & Kalia could help in increasing disposal income.

iii) Move towards zero budget natural farming needs to be encouraged

iv) M.S. Swaminathan formula for MSP needs to be adopted.

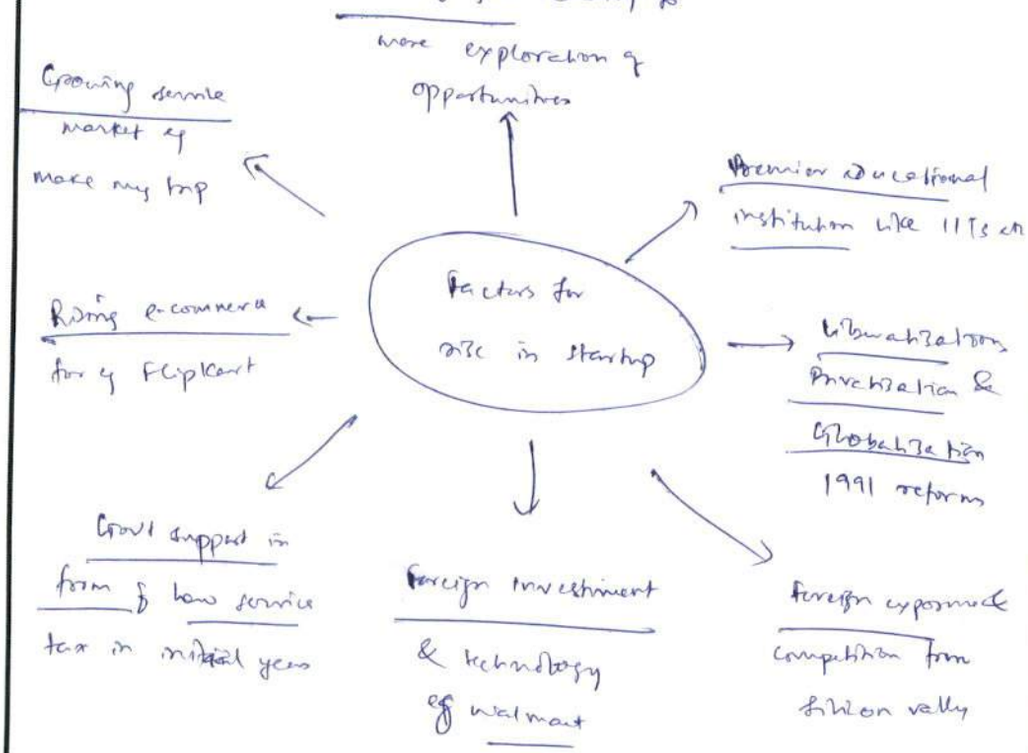
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the factors responsible for rise in the number of start-ups in India in recent years. Analyzing the challenges in the existing start-up ecosystem, suggest some measures to resolve them. **(250 words) 15**

विगत वर्षों में भारत में स्टार्ट-अप की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान स्टार्ट-अप पारितंत्र की चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, उनका समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans

Currently India is one of the fastest growing market for startups in India. With rising population, literacy & skills, startup as a form of self employment is on rise eg CCD, Mindtree etc.



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Challenges —

- High failure rate due to capital issues and funding ep 1 out of 10 succeeds.
- Lack of growth due to lack of expertise in startup professionals due to improper skills
- Issues like Angel tax which create regulatory hurdle
- Issue of office space due to high land rates
- Indian social mentality of job security & craze for government service.
- Inadequate policy support & platform which hinder growth
- High taxation & arbitrary regulation on services.
- Most are service based requiring good technical expertise & not labour oriented.
- Purchased by foreign MNCs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures to resolve them.

↳ Removing angel tax issue and finding other way to ~~[illegible]~~ curb entry of black money.

→ Providing incubation space & support through IITs, NITs etc.

↳ Providing tax incentives & avenues for listing on stock exchange to raise capital

→ making system more conducive by raising awareness on startups.

→ Promoting labour intensive startups for employment generation.

→ opening avenues like space & defence for their growth.

~~Way forward~~

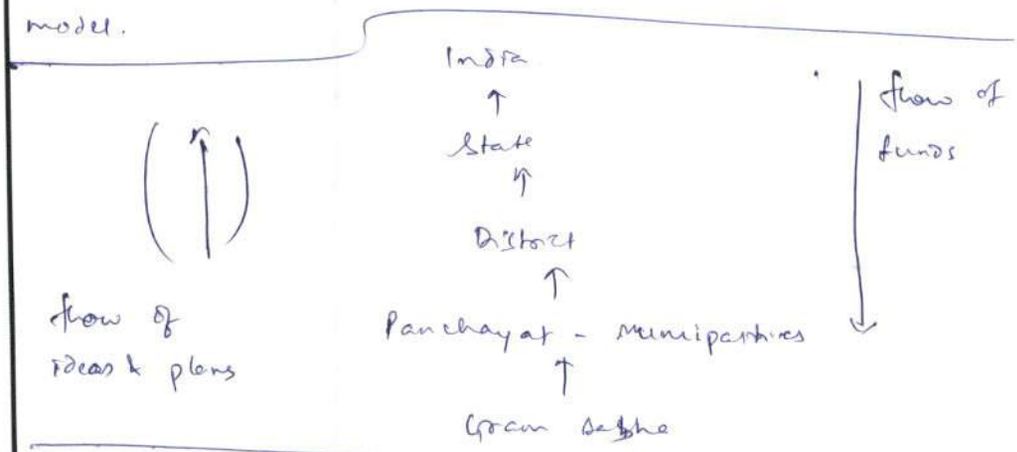
With schemes like Startup India, Standup India, NITI aayog's women entrepreneurship forum, especially for marginalised sector, startup have got a boost but a long way to go.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Discuss the idea of participatory budgeting and its significance for India. Also, identify the challenges in mainstreaming participatory budgeting in India. **(250 words) 15**

पार्टिसिपेटरी बजटिंग के विचार और भारत के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में पार्टिसिपेटरी बजटिंग को मुख्यधारा में लाने के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans Participatory budgeting refers to budgeting of schemes & policies for welfare & growth in a bottom up model.



Features of participatory budgeting

- Bottom up approach for planning starting from gram sabha
- ~~Starts~~ Takes local need into factor
- Better utilization of resources
- People ~~targeted~~ targeted planning

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance

- With more than 4 lakh villages, top down approach cannot take care of all needs
- Growing inequality between regions & intra region demands region based scheme
- ~~Pockets~~ • Pockets of area like tribal area & schedule area have diverse needs
- To make administration accountable as when people are part of it they will be more aware
- Budgetary allocation often mistargeted & insufficient to take care of local needs
- Middlemen issues & corruption hamper local growth
- Auditing will be easier in form of social audit
- ~~Impro~~ It will improve transparency in public information & works.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in mainstreaming participatory budget

* Centralization of power of centre with respect to state & of state wrt panchayats
* Lack of funds, function & functionaries to decide on the programs
* Domination by a few caste groups results in virtual exclusion of lower caste & marginalised
* Attitude of Bureaucracy i.e "well know all" attitude
* Lack of funds i.e at central level because of large number of demands
* Weak social equality & justice delivery.

With 73rd & 74th amendment & program like Rashtriya Gram Swarajya Abhiyan, efforts have been made towards this but more needs to be done in form of using e-governance & technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Can the consolidation of banks help in stemming the existing problems in the banking sector? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्या बैंकों का समेकन बैंकिंग क्षेत्रक में वर्तमान समस्याओं से निपटने में सहायता कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

An

Recently, in 2017 SBI was merged with 5 SBI associate banks. In 2018, Bank of Baroda, Dena Bank & Vijaya Bank were merged on recc of Alternative Mechanism.

Existing Problems

- Growing NPA's i.e public sector has 83% of all NPAs
- Poor board management i.e lack of talent
- Asset liability mismatch
- Excessive government regulation
- Lack of capital
- Reach into local areas
- Twin Balance sheet problem.

Consolidation of banks Positive.

↳ It will reduce NPA by merging of good banks & bad banks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It will introduce scale of operation, newly merged BoB bank will be third largest in country
- It will rationalised work force & increase efficiency
- It will increase penetration of ~~banks~~ banks in areas unreached.
- With merger & consolidation, better management could be brought
- Improved prudence in lending & investment
- Better capital infusion to stem NPAs & pull bank out of PCA framework.

~~But this no~~

But more is needed - apart from consolidation

- Individual NPAs need to be brought down.
- Bank Board Bureau appointments for all banks

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Motivating people to join banking sector to attract talent by higher salaries

→ Separating credit rating agencies to curb the credit rates which are usually influenced

→ More stricter regulation to curb siphoning of funds & corruption

" More stricter audit to prevent issue like PNB fraud.

Way forward.

→ Recommendation of PJ Nayak committee to reduce ~~bank~~ share of government below 52% could be implemented

→ General recommendation of ~~Kotak~~ Birla Committee

* to mount more independent directors
* Increase pay
* Meet stakeholders regularly

could be implemented

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. There is a high cost of compliance as well as complexities associated with existing labour laws at centre and state levels. Discuss. What steps have recently been taken by the central government to address these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

केंद्र और राज्य स्तरों पर वर्तमान श्रम कानूनों के साथ अनुपालन की उच्च लागत के साथ-साथ जटिलताएँ भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा हाल में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Ans There are more than 40 laws on labour itself in the central statute book on wages, industrial relations, dispute & social security, and occupational safety. This automatically leads to high compliance cost & complex process.

High cost of compliance & complexities.

→ large ~~no~~ number of laws

→ outdated from times of 1950s

→ focus more on worker & no balance between employer & employee

→ Plethora of legalities & loopholes to schemes

→ various department for renewed of clearances

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ corruption is also rampant.

→ labour unionism hampers business.

Why needed → labour law consolidation.

→ To raise skill level of workers

→ To change laws to incorporate effect of technology

→ To make more investor friendly & labour secure

→ To consolidate them

Recent steps

→ Code on wage bill

→ Code on Industrial Relation

→ Code on Occupational Safety

→ Code on Social security

→ Petroleum & Explosive safety organisation (PESO)

→ Ministry of labour employment was setup

→ Ministry of skill & Entrepreneurship created

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Yojana for unorganised labour

→ Reduces EPF contribution from employer to boost employment

Way forward

→ Developing investor confidence through liaisoning between labour & investor

→ Giving boost to make in India to generate employment

→ Single window clearance for better prospects of business

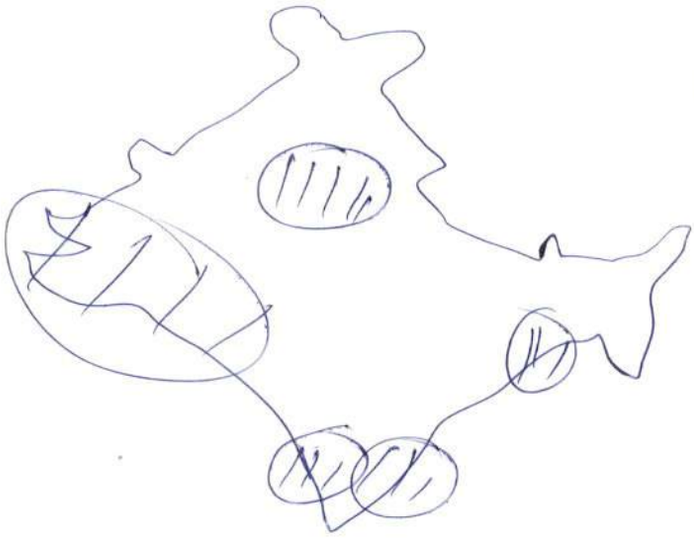
→ Simplifying form & compliance measures to boost tax revenue & labour laws compliance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Why have Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India not been able to achieve the desired objectives? In this context, suggest some measures to revive SEZs in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम क्यों नहीं हो पाए हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत में SEZs को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans Special Economic zones are area of land which are treated as a foreign territory for all economic purposes although they are on the country's own land.



(///) → Concentration of SEZs

~~Chal~~ Challenges in fulfilling objectives

→ Objective → to boost ~~export~~ employment

Challenge* Regional concentration near ports ~~and~~ coastal area and major urban centre

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Objective: To boost export

Challenge: Investment is poor & export tariff still high

→ Objective: To develop underdeveloped area

Challenge: Issue of land acquisition from states such as odisha, west bengal

→ Objective: to increase growth

Challenge: They affect domestic when its product is consumed within India.

→ Objective: Diversify growth

Challenge: Still some major companies only have invested i.e. Reliance owns 80% + SEZs.

Measures to revive SEZ.

→ Streamlining land acquisition from states to increase investment

→ Increasing area of FDI investment in defence & space

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ One stop clearance for all issues like China

→ More tax incentives & removing import duty to boost production

→ Making it more ~~[illegible]~~ labour intensive & not service based

→ Providing dedicated ports & connectivity infrastructure for ~~the~~ SEZs from Sagarmala

→ Using PPPs to develop SEZ areas for direct handover

Way forward:

→ Recommendation of Baba Kalyani Committee

* To make SEZs → EEE → Employment & Economic Enclave

→ To increase ~~investment~~ jobs instead of investments

→ To focus more on service tax incentive & earning domestic import.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Why has the contribution of manufacturing sector, as a percentage of the GDP, remained stagnant in the recent years? In this context, analyse the achievements of National Manufacturing Policy, 2011 with regards to its intended objectives. **(250 words) 15**

विगत वर्षों में GDP के प्रतिशत के रूप में विनिर्माण क्षेत्रक का योगदान स्थिर क्यों रहा है? इस संदर्भ में, अपने लक्षित उद्देश्यों के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय विनिर्माण नीति, 2011 की उपलब्धियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

An

In 1991 manufacturing sector after reforms contributed to GDP was almost 11%. Today it is close to 15% but since 2005 onwards it is almost stagnant.

Reason for stagnation

→ No shift from rural agriculture to modern industry to take rural work force

→ Slow urbanisation which itself is a catalyst for manufacturing

→ Inward looking policies such as licence quotas which restricted competition

→ Poor efficiency leading to slow growth

→ Government regulations which curtailed big economy & flexible employment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ labour laws which had resulted in increasing compliance & complexity leading to low investment in manufacturing.

→ late reforms i.e. in 1991 > China in 1978, Pakistan in 1988

→ No. focus on export so low export & low international competitiveness

→ land acquisition for cases in SEZ leading to more pull back of investment

→ trade unionism deterring investors.

National Manufacturing policy 2011.

Objective.

→ To boost manufacturing

→ To setup National manufacturing zones

→ To increase employment

→ To boost export competitiveness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ To give fillip to investor-labour relation

→ No proper domestic consumption.

National manufacturing policy fared relatively okay as still we have problem growth promoting employment.

New policies like make in India show that previous policy of 2011 failed to an extent to generate employment & economic growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. One of the goals that a developing economy aspires for is to bring down the Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR). In this context, what are the constraints that underlie the efficient conversion of savings rate to investments in the Indian economy? Also suggest some measures to improve this efficiency. **(250 words) 15**

एक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था जिन लक्ष्यों की आकांक्षा रखती है उनमें से एक वृद्धिशील पूंजी-उत्पादन अनुपात (इंक्रीमेंटल कैपिटल-आउटपुट रेश्यो: ICOR) में कमी लाना है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत दर के निवेश में कुशल रूपांतरण के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाएँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, इसकी कुशलता में सुधार हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans Capital output ratio refers to the input capital and leading output performance. If capital input ↑ then output ↓ or capital ↑. If capital output ratio ↓, then output ↑ i.e output per unit capital ↑.

Constraints to convert saving rate into investment

→ less developed capital market i.e stock exchange, mutual fund

→ more saving in unproductive asset like gold & ornaments

→ saving mostly in government schemes such as NSSF & Post office which goes to government only

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Lack of trust in saving in banks

→ Poor financial penetration ~~due~~ ~~to~~ ~~to~~ leading to less ~~more~~ saving

→ Lack of insurance penetration

→ Hawala & black money

Measures to improve this.

→ To boost financial transaction via technology such as BHIM & UPI

→ IT assessment mandatory to curb black money

→ Attractive interest rate for saving in bank

→ Propelling financial inclusion

→ Awareness generation.

To decrease capital output ratio will lead to more output in less capital meaning efficiency.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	122982
Center	ORN	Date	03/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

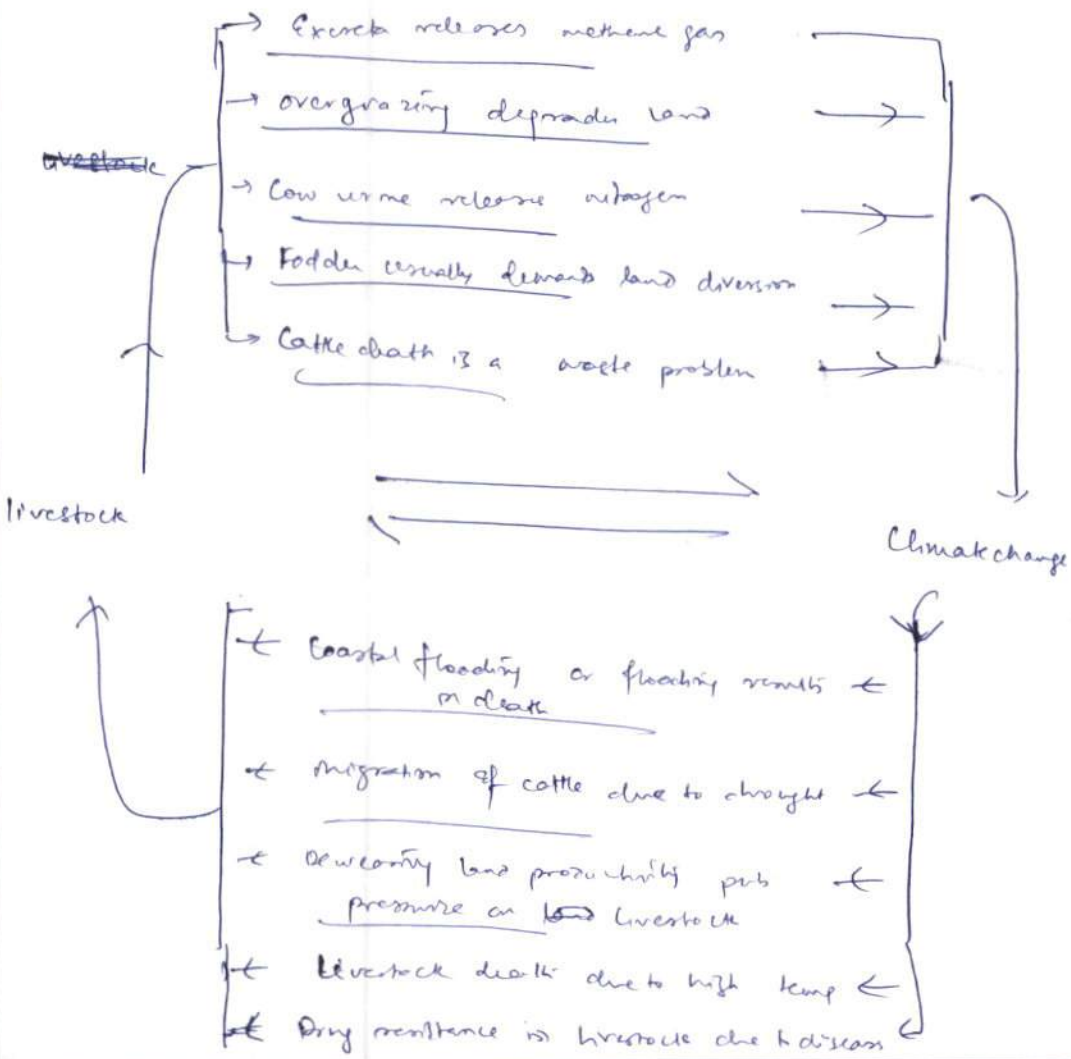
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Livestock farming not only contributes to climate change but is also affected by it. Elaborate the statement and discuss some measures that can be taken to make livestock farming more sustainable as well as resilient. **(150 Words) 10**

पशुधन खेती (लाइवस्टॉक फार्मिंग) न केवल जलवायु परिवर्तन में योगदान देता है, बल्कि इससे प्रभावित भी होता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और पशुधन खेती को अधिक संधारणीय के साथ-साथ लचीला (रिज़िल्यंट) बनाने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans

India holds the largest number of livestock population of the world. currently standing with more than 1 billion of all livestock including cattle, poultry, goats etc.



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Measures to make livestock farming

Sustainable

↳ Adopting mixed farming to distribute load between cattle & food

↳ Sustainable fishing to ensure regeneration of fishes

→ Not administering drugs to make them drug antiresistant

→ Stopping overexploitation

Resilient

↳ Developing mixed breed which can stand drought

↳ Ensuring invasive species like red fish don't enter ecosystem

→ Improving fodder quality & veterinary practices

~~→ To make them~~

Livestock in India is a sustainable part of a farmer giving him/her security of income & safety against crop risk.

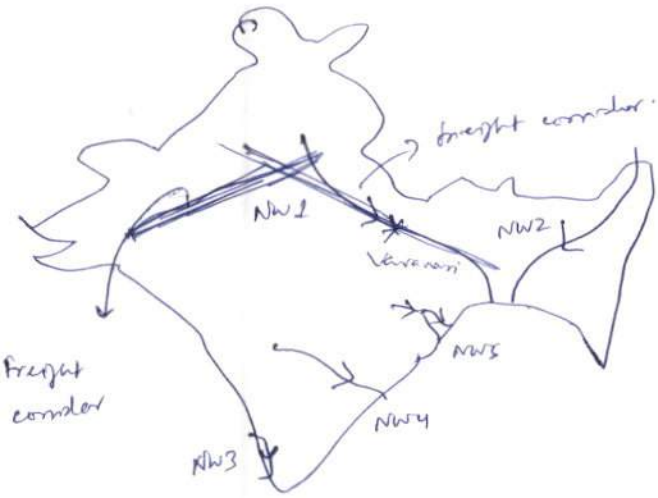
National policy on livestock is a step in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. A developed Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) will not only augment the overall transport capacity of the country, but also help correct the multi-modal transport mix. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक विकसित अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग परिवहन (IWT) न केवल देश की समग्र परिवहन क्षमता को बढ़ाएगा, अपितु इससे मल्टी-मॉडल परिवहन मिश्रण को सुधारने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Inland waterway transport refers to the use of inland water sources like river, pond, canals, lakes to move freight. Inland water transport in India →



Inland water transport - Benefits

↳ Cheaper than rail & road : for water way - 1, rail 1.36, road 2.78 rupees to make for transport

↳ Easier connections as seen in above diagram - more than 100 national waterways.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Along with road & rail, it is faster and also provide direct connection to ports.

→ It can share pressure on land & rail for freight transport

→ As seen varanasi is the first integral multi modal transport freight village of country due to its unique location ie on Ganga & freight corridor

Similarly other cities - such as nashik, Pune or Coimbatore can augment.

→ Optimizing for better fare can also be done if services are available.

Issues currently

→ Dredging & widening of river bed are environmentally damaging

→ Not enough infrastructure & intra river connectivity

→ No clarity or policy support.

Project like Sagarmala & Bharatmala are much need step to augment the multimodal transport & max and overall transport capacity of country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the importance of Agricultural Market Intelligence for farmers in India. Identifying the issues in the present system, suggest some measures for improving Agricultural Market Intelligence in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में किसानों के लिए कृषि बाजार आसूचना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान प्रणाली में निहित समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में कृषि बाजार आसूचना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans Agriculture market intelligence refers to the use of intelligent technology & market information in doing agriculture to augment yield & income.

Importance

Improve insurance power through success rate

Erratic weather so, monsoon & rain forcast useful

Land testing for fertilizer

Predicting yield to ensure other source of income

Importance of AMI

Crop pest attack which can be stopped by precision farming

Market prices info for better return

Predicting demand of consumer through AI & Bigdata

Issues present in system.

↳ only certain initiative like E-Choupal from private sector. Not enough initiative in this sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Public expenditure on extension services & dismal impact on decline from 1991 onwards.

→ Digital divide in urban & rural area so cannot ~~[illegible]~~ get information

→ MSP mostly ~~pre~~ significs or determines crop production & not low

→ Fertilizer subsidy ~~at cheap rate~~ encourages cheap fertilizer use

To improve Agriculture market intelligence

→ Implementing APMC Act to eradicate middleman

→ Installing Kiosks in every village for information

→ Linking Echaupal with SHGs & Gram Sabha

→ Promoting agripreneurs in this area

→ Messaging market prices & upgrading technology

Agri. market intelligence determines remuneration of farmer to a large extent. Improving it will go long way in doubling farmer income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. With water increasingly becoming a scarce resource, large scale adoption of micro irrigation techniques could prove to be a game changer in India. Analyse. Also enumerate various steps taken by the government to promote micro irrigation in India. **(150 words) 10**

जल के उत्तरोत्तर दुर्लभ संसाधन बनते जाने के कारण भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों का व्यापक पैमाने पर अंगीकरण निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans

Water resource usage in India is dominated by agriculture, from domestic & their industrial usage. One kg of paddy requires 5000 litres of water approximately.

Adoption of micro irrigation will be useful.

It reduces water wastage due to the point application

Benefits of micro irrigation

- Appropriate amount of water can be delivered limiting evaporation loss
- Decrease the soil runoff hence need for more water
- Fertilizer can be precisely delivered
- Arrest salinity so not making field barren & increasing yield
- Improve soil quality & arrest degradation hence ensuring efficient water use

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken in this regard-

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana which provides incentives ~~for~~ to farmers to adopt micro irrigation.
- ~~Need dr~~ More crop per drop movement to create awareness about micro irrigation
- Accelerated irrigation Benefit Program to augment delivery of irrigation so as to propel micro irrigation
- Kisan credit card to provide credit to encourage adoption of micro irrigation.

Micro irrigation has the maximum potential to change soil quality & improve yield while averting water losses. More thrust is needed to adopt ~~sustainable~~ sustainable agriculture.

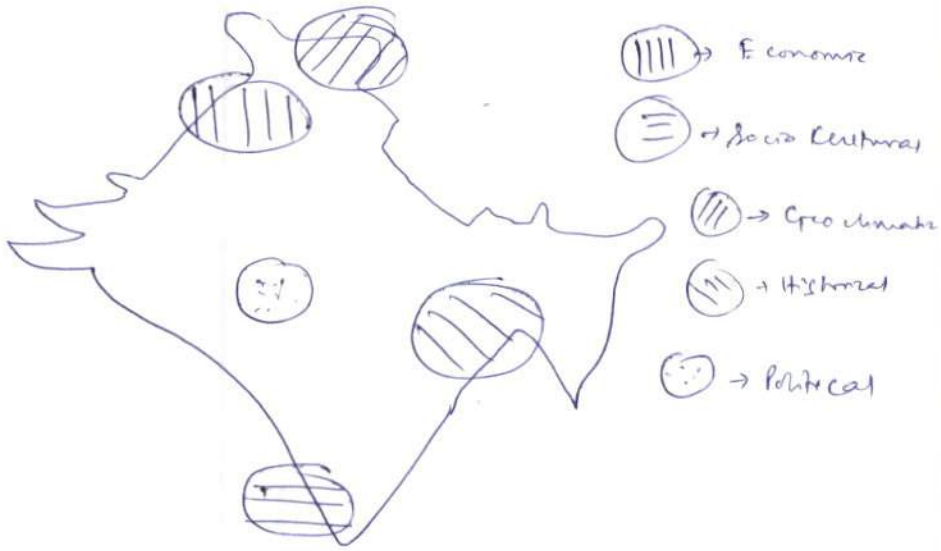
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The cropping pattern of a region is influenced by geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors. Substantiate with relevant examples. **(150 words) 10**

किसी क्षेत्र का शस्य प्रतिरूप भू-जलवायविक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Ans

Cropping pattern refers to crops sown in an area & its pattern followed in temporal scale. In India cropping patterns



Geo climatic factor

↳ In himalayan region crops such as apple or walnut are grown due to cold climate & hilly topography.

→ Also so darjeeling tea & malabar coffee are good example

Socio Cultural

↳ Kulturad wetland farming is an example of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cultural adoption of farming method. Similar is Koraput farming of odisha

Economic factors

→ Punjab is a state due to green revolution. higher MSPs in wheat & higher power (capital) to invest in technology & ~~MY~~ dictates their choice

Historical factors

→ Kolkata & west Bengal are jute hubs since colonial time. Similar is darjeeling tea although scope exists at different place.

Political factors

→ Maraltwada grows sugarcane due to high MSP & thrust towards ethanol which is a policy effect.

All factors i.e geoclimatic, socio-cultural, historical economic & political affect cropping pattern but goal of increasing their income should be visible throughout.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Integrating ecology and technology is the way forward towards achieving Evergreen Revolution in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पारिस्थितिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण भारत में सदाबहार क्रांति की प्राप्ति की दिशा में आगे की राह है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

Evergreen revolution is term coined by M.S. Swaminathan to project sustainable farming which is ecologically sustainable.

Ecology	Technology
→ Preventing soil degradation.	+ Using precision agriculture to curb soil degradation
→ Prevent run off	+ Better weather forecasting can help in bund preparation
→ Crops need to withstand drought	+ Drought resistant crops from ICAR
→ Not depleting water table	+ Micro irrigation, sprinkler irrigation
→ Agro forestry & social forestry	+ Improving plant varieties via genetic modelling
→ Livestock to curb climate change	+ Mixed breed & indigenous breed semen selection

Evergreen Revolution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Although to achieve evergreen revolution challenges remains

i) farmer's income is low so, the automatically goes towards fertilizer & hence soil degradation

ii) indebtedness & new costly technology did not amount to rise in crop yield

iii) New technology like genetically modified crop has its own disadvantage.

iv) Saving water through micro irrigation is costly to be implemented by everyone

v) Precision agriculture & technology have not penetrated much to be proving a game change

vi) Still traditional practices are not followed & HYV is bring pest attacks.

Zero budget natural farming & organic farming are the future for our agriculture to be sustainable & resilient to vagaries of climate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The adoption of agro-based clusters can generate positive spill-over effects on agricultural and rural development. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कृषि आधारित संकुलों (क्लस्टर्स) को अपनाना कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास पर सकारात्मक अधिप्लावन प्रभाव उत्पन्न कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

Agro based cluster refers to a cluster food processing units which take agricultural output as input & give out processed food. which are situated at a place together.

Agro based cluster & Agriculture

→ Assured procurement of agri output hence safety of farm produce & good return

→ Also brings farmers into fold of ~~more~~ insurance & formal agriculture

→ Better inputs & technology to produce crops

→ Capital will also be provided in case of contract farming ensuring ~~food grain~~ security

→ Agro processed food fetch good price so better price for agri input

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Agro based cluster & rural development

→ Will generate employment in industries due to need for labour

→ Improve the social & economic status & bring rural economy into formal fold

→ Also push back people towards agriculture as it will become sustainable

→ Retail shops selling processed food will also grow hence leading to self employment.

Issues.

→ Diversion of land from food to processing food needs to be checked other wise might lead to food insecurity

→ Quality check also needs to be there for food processing with proper accreditation

→ Strong legal system to protect farmers from brand exploitation also is required

Agro based cluster has the potential to give fillip to rural economy. SAMPADA scheme is much needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Reliance on borrowings for capital expenditure in railways reflects a weakening financial position. Comment on the statement and discuss ways in which better resource generation and utilisation can be achieved therein. **(150 words) 10**

रेलवे में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए उधारी पर निर्भरता कमजोर होती वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रतिबिंबिति करती है। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए और उन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे इसमें बेहतर संसाधन सृजन और उपयोगिता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

Ans Railway is reserved for public sector. It is one of the largest employer of the world. Also the tracks & rail coaches are extensive with a lot of capital expenditure.

Borrowing for railways. (Issues)

→ Railway is in loss ~~of more than~~ in terms of crores and have been so for decades

→ Poor revenue collection due to concession & cheap tickets

→ Also revenue expenditure is way too much to be produce any profit

→ the maintance & operation cost is also high.

Why borrowing should be?

→ It is basically welfare expenditure.

→ Still railway not reached every nook & corner of country

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ To develop freight & transport corridor need huge investment (too big to be funded by profit)

→ To provide world class coaches also need fund to establish factories.

→ It is solely public enterprise

Ways for better resource generation & utilisation

↳ Increase fare → (Delhi to Chennai - flight 7000, railway sleeper 400)

→ service upgrade but no concession

→ Introduce more trains for better revenue

→ Make rail network electrified to save on foreign exchange

For better utilisation.

→ Rationalise rail workers by cutting down extra

→ Improve efficiency by using performance monitoring system

→ Use private sector to build coaches & tracks.

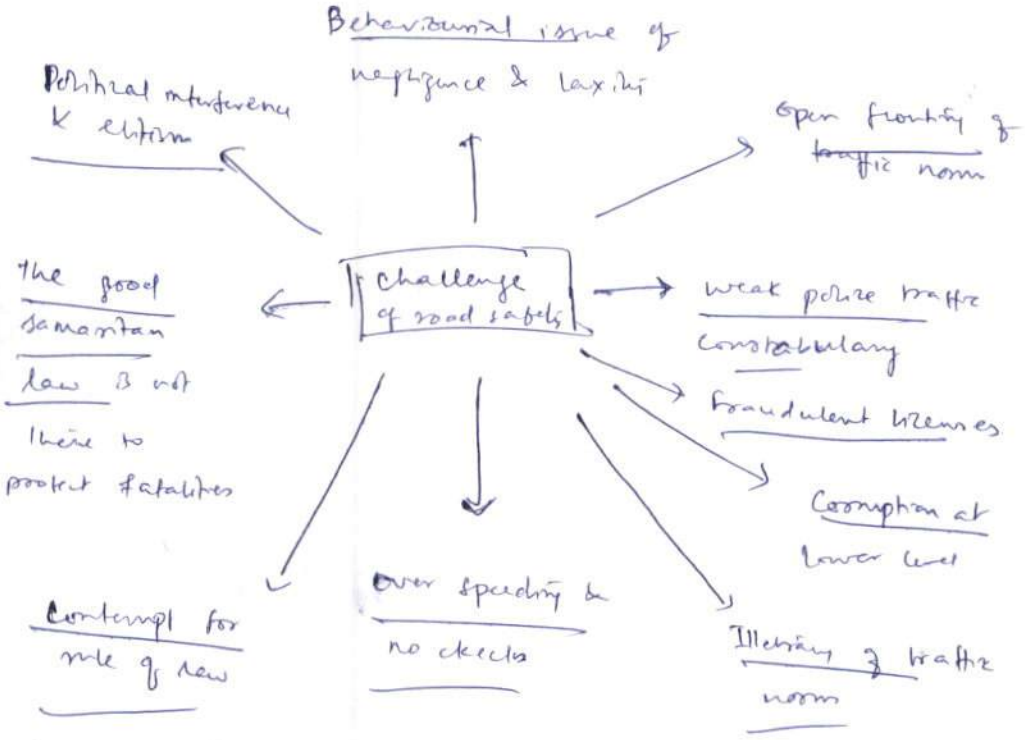
Railway is one of the biggest borrower & expenditure of the country. Rationalisation is imperative to improve financial position.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Why does achieving road safety in India remain a challenging task? Keeping different stakeholders in mind, suggest some measures which can be adopted for reducing road accidents in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा प्राप्त करना क्यों एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य बना हुआ है? विभिन्न हितधारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है।

Ans Road safety in India is a big challenge. In India every day thousands die due to road accident & death toll is higher for pedestrians or cyclers who are at no fault.



Measures for road safety

→ Pedestrian & Bicyclers

* Separate lane for walking & ~~riding~~ ~~cycle~~ motor bicycle

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Strict punishment to errant & pedestrians and also to biker who ride on footpath.

→ Drivers of commercial & passenger car

* Installing red light at junction at tier 2 cities & tier 3 cities.

* Proper system management using technology to control traffic flow using simulation software

* Installing speed detector & receipt taker to stop overspeeding

* Cancelling licence for errant driver

* Proper ~~other~~ test ~~[illegible]~~ rigorously for awarding licence.

* Enforcing RTI in RTO & for bridge & road construction.

* Movement tracking of commercial vehicle through RFID

Road safety remains a challenge. Brasilia declaration needs to be adopted in true letter & spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite initiatives taken in recent times to support the logistics sector, it continues to face multiple challenges. Discuss. What further steps can be taken to address these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र के समर्थन हेतु की गई नवीनतम पहलों के बावजूद, इसे लगातार कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Ans Logistics refers to transportation, handling, packaging, grading, labelling and the auxiliary activities which aid the main business. Recent steps by government →

i) Target set to achieve 10% of GDP of logistics cost from 14% right now

ii) Giving ~~logistic~~ logistics infrastructure status

iii) GST aids logistics sector & easy bill as well

iv) Boosting the multimodal transport through freight corridor, Bharatmala & Sagarmala Pariyojana.

Challenges.

↳ Break of supply chain i.e linkages are not properly established.

→ No single window clearance system for all logistical operation

→ Inefficient judiciary leading to delay dispute settlement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ logistics contract handling is also not on time

→ lack of timely delivery of goods leading to logistics loss

→ Mishandling of goods while transporting also leading to loss

→ more dependance on rail & road & not on water transport

→ warehousing issue i.e concentration in some areas

Steps that can be taken.

Developing warehouse cluster to reduce logistics cost

Developing inland water way transport.

Future steps

Ensure tracked vehicle movement to reduce loss of time

Enforcing contract strictly

Logistics sector competitiveness can boost India's GDP growth & provide jobs as well. It should be given enough thrust to grow & flourish.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The contribution of coal based power generation is not expected to substantially go down in the next few decades, despite growing importance of renewables. Comment on the statement in light of increasing demand for power in India.

(250 words) 15

नवीकरणीय संसाधनों के बढ़ते महत्व के बावजूद, कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के योगदान में अगले कुछ दशकों में मूलतः कमी आने की उम्मीद नहीं है। भारत में विद्युत की बढ़ती मांग के आलोक में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

India recently become a power surplus country for first time independence. Still coal occupies the top spot as power generator followed by hydro then wind.

Why not coal

- Environmentally polluting
- Mostly public sector
- Emission of GHG leading to climate change
- Coal mines not filled up
- Although coal is abundant but it is non renewable
- Issue of flyash disposal
- It also affects water level & pollutes it

~~Demand of coal~~

Increasing power demand →

↳ Rise in manufacturing industry due to make in India like policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Increasing population demands higher energy requirement

→ Increasing standard of living so more energy consumption

→ Technology although energy efficient coming but consumption overall increasing

→ India is still lagging behind per capita electricity ~~consumption~~ consumption ~~on~~ against developed countries

→ Increasing need for transport & logistic

→ Computer also we run on electricity ie much service sector also needs electricity

→ Government schemes like UJJWALA & SAUBHAGYA yojana are increasing consumption.

Why we cannot dispense coal?

→ Huge % ie 70% of total energy generation & that is very high

→ Solar & wind still costly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Coal power provides grid stability as well while solar & wind doesn't

→ Hydro power limits due to need of water source but no ~~such~~ such ~~key~~ restriction on coal

→ Coal also is distributed all across India so low transportation costs whereas not with other energy

→ ~~Coal~~ Coal power relatively easy to produce whereas solar, wind require high technology

→ Installed infrastructure for coal so not easy to dispense with

Coal is although polluting is going to stay with us for a long time. International Solar Alliance & push to Biofuel & through National Biofuel policy are step in right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite comprehensive government support to agriculture, why is it that farming in India remains unremunerative? Do you agree that direct income support under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a much needed measure to make agriculture a viable source of livelihood? **(250 words) 15**

कृषि के निमित्त व्यापक सरकारी सहायता के बावजूद, ऐसा क्यों है कि भारत में खेती अलाभकारी बनी हुई है? क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) के अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता कृषि को आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य स्रोत बनाने हेतु एक अति आवश्यक उपाय है?

Ans

Agriculture has time ~~again~~ and again recieved numerous boost from government in form of-

* Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program for Irrigation
* Green revolution
* PM fasal bima Yojana
* MSP – Minimum Support Price
* Fertilisers subsidy

but it still is unremunerative. There are various reasons to it →

Soil & Ecological Reasons

1) Decreasing soil fertility reduces yield & hence less remuneration

2) ~~land reforms were not done~~ More than 70% area is rainfed which lacks policy support

3) Lack of irrigation in these 70% areas & most plans are designed for irrigation areas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Crop procurement mostly from irrigated areas leaving rainfed areas high & dry

5) Excessive use of fertilizer has rendered soil saline & infertile to be productive

6) Soil erosion & water runoff remove top layer hence declining yield

7) Crop pest attack & drought have aggravated the issue

Political & Structural

i) Lack of proper implementation of land reform act so, no land to landless

ii) Land fragmentation due to increasing population & generation hence less output

iii) Farm loan waiver as temporary measures mostly for big farmer

iv) MSP dictate the production of crops so, finally overproduction again leads to price shock

v) Lack of political will as agriculture distress used against government during election as tool of bargain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Income support such as PM-KISAN are needed to

Make agriculture a ~~viable~~ viable source of livelihood →

i) It provides assured income to farmer i.e 6000 for 2 hectares.

Specially needed during pre harvest period

ii) It will augment farmer investment in agriculture to increasing yield

iii) It will also remove chronic poverty & hunger improving livelihood opportunities.

Issues-

→ Not all are covered under it unlike KALIA of Odisha & Rythu Bandhu of Andhra

→ Much needed for landless labourer who are excluded & also amount is very small like drop in ocean

(NABARD say average debt is > Rs 1 0000 for farmers)

→ Fiscal pressure.

PM KISAN although a step in right direction needs to be expanded & other structural reforms like Export policy & Doubling farmer income needed to be undertaken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Elaborate the strategic and operational elements of the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 and discuss the role it can play to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि निर्यात नीति, 2018 के रणनीतिक एवं परिचालन-संबंधी तत्वों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इसके द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

An

Agriculture in India is not a very remunerative occupation with more than 50% of employment with less than 20% contribution to GDP. In this light agriculture export policy was launched in 2018 as

Features

Objectives
- To double export from 30 billion to 60 billion by 2022
- To double farmer's income by 2022
- To develop organic varieties of crops
- To give boost to processed food manufacturing
- To preserve traditional knowledge of crops

Strategic elements

↳ Brand India – To develop brand India for promoting Indian products

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Promotion of credit → to augment investment in agriculture

↳ ~~Labelling~~ Favourable export rates so as to make it remunerative

→ Development of food processing clusters so as to increase agricultural output

→ Taking policy measures to transport food from land to port.

→ Boosting organic production which have a demand abroad.

Operational measures.

→ Logistic issue handling for promotion of ports & connectivity

→ Labelling & Packaging under logistics also need to be taken care of

→ Enhancing quality check of food grains & products.

Role in doubling farming income.

↳ Increase in production → Double farm income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Experts are remunerative → Double farm income

→ More organic farming → Sustainable agri - Double farm income

→ Developing water harvesting technology → Saving water - Saving money

→ Develop food processing → More agricultural product → More income

→ More credit → less indebtedness → More income.

National Agricultural Export Policy 2018 although better late than never is a step in right direction to give a fillip to boost the agri income of the farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the reasons behind inconclusive land ownership titles in India. Discuss its repercussions and suggest measures for moving towards conclusive land titling system in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में अनिर्णायक भूस्वामित्व स्वत्वाधिकारों के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत में निर्णायक भूमि स्वत्वाधिकारों की प्रणाली की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans

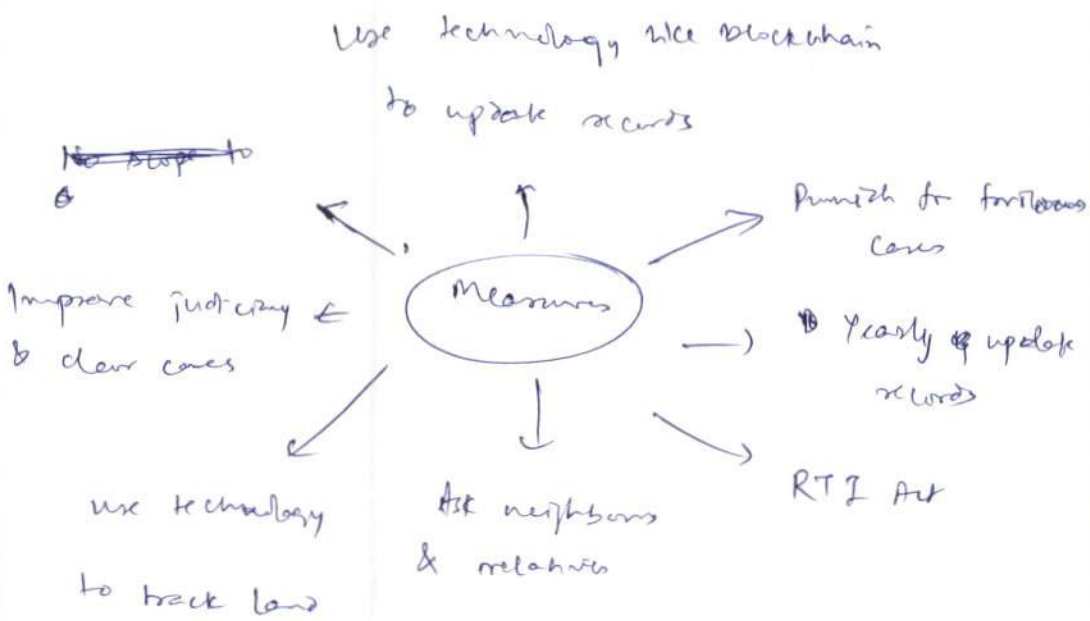
Reasons

- Faulty or ill maintained land records
- Greed for land
- Inheritance not updated
- Overlapping maps
- Corruption & bribery to officials
- Late judiciary settlement
- No proof of land ie fake papers
- Easy exploitation of poor

Repurcussions

- Reinforces greed
- Eroding trust from govt delivery
- No improvements in the condition
- Wrong owner gets land
- Wrong culture of bribery
- Snatches away livelihood

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite measures taken by the government for promoting investment in the infrastructure sector in the last few years, there are multiple challenges that still exist. Discuss. What further steps can be taken in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

विगत कुछ वर्षों में अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों के बावजूद, कई चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में आगे और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

An

Infrastructure sector in India is reeling under crisis. Recently PM Modi declared India's dream to be a $5 trillion dollar economy which needs huge infrastructure support.

Also in budget, it was announced to invest Rs 100 lakh crore in infra development, to

Other initiatives →

i) Hybrid Annuity model in PPP

ii) Bond market development

iii) Long term loans from NBFC & their securitization by Banks

iv) Promoted private investment through auctioning of infrastructure

v) New schemes such as Bharat mala & Sagarmala

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Mythos x challenges~~

Challenges. —

- The logistics cost is high in range of 14% of GDP
- The credit risk is borne by private sector in PPP except for HAM model
- Numbers of licenses discourages investment by other players
- lack of single window clearance facility
- Delay payment after completion of projects
- Contract Enforcement is a big hurdle
- Dispute resolution leading to longing disputes
- Costly price of energy i.e electricity
- Government regulation ~~[illegible]~~
- Issue of tribal v/s development debate
- ~~High taxation & [illegible]~~
- ~~Poor~~ labour laws which are ill drafted

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps to be taken.

- Start with simplifying terms, compliance & their formalities
- Deepen bond market for ~~better~~ better & long term investment
- Lack of long term fund structure from public
- Low rate of savings
- ~~low~~ Improving logistic efficiency
- Applying HAM as general model
- Easing regulation & working as facilitator.

Infrastructure is backbone of our country.

Government cannot alone fulfill the 100 lakh crore target, Private investment is necessary to rise from current 39% to 50% to support India's goal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identify the problems faced by Indian agriculture as a consequence of changing land holding pattern as witnessed in the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16. In light of these problems, suggest suitable ways to resolve such structural issues in agriculture. **(250 words) 15**

जैसा कि कृषि संगणना, 2015-16 के जाँच परिणामों में देखा गया है, परिवर्तनशील भू-धारण प्रतिरूप के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की पहचान कीजिए। इन समस्याओं के प्रकाश में, कृषि में ऐसे संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans Agricultural census is carried out by Ministry of Agriculture every 5 years. Recently report of 2015-16 was released. Finding of census

→ Average land holding is less than 2 hectares in central India but in northeast it is more than 5 hectare per person

→ Women in than holding land been on rise in both rural & urban areas.

→ Landholding or land fragmentation has multiplied from 1950-60 to today by 2 fold

→ Cultivable area have increased leading to more output

→ More land have been diverted towards non agricultural use

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems faced by Indian Agriculture as a consequence of changing land holding pattern.

↳ Low investment as tiller don't have incentive as well as capacity & Zamindar won't do it.

↳ Women have less ownership than men whereas men migrate to urban area leading to women cannot demand credit due to lack of collateral

↳ Shared & fragmented land holding have reduced the productivity & yield of agri field per field

→ Increasing land under agriculture have resulted in overall production

→ Due to small landholding, people migrate to urban areas leading land barren

→ Shifting cultivation has declined although is disastrous to land quality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to resolve structural issues in Agriculture

→ transfer land ownership in name of women head if migration of man happens.

→ Commune system like China could reduce input cost of irrigation, fertilizer & increase output

→ Mixed farming to make agri remunerative & sustainable

→ Intercropping to preserve land quality

→ Enforcing land reforms in true spirit & distributing land from rich farmers.

Apart from these agriculture faces other issues as well such as disguised employment & under productivity. To double farmer income, these structural measures are imperative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

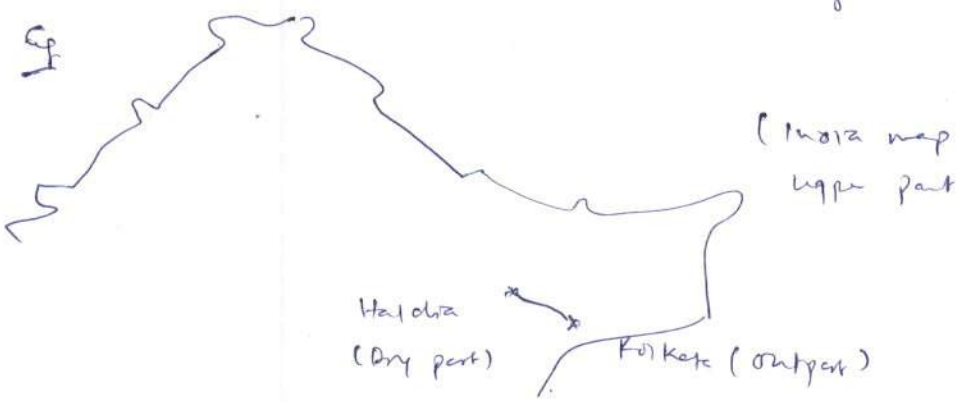
17. Write a brief note on 'Dry Ports' and their significance in mitigating logistic challenges in India. Also, discuss the challenges in their development and measures needed to address them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में लॉजिस्टिक्स की चुनौतियों को कम करने में 'शुष्क पत्तनों' एवं उनके महत्व पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, उनके विकास में आने वाली चुनौतियों और उनके समाधान हेतु आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Dn

Dry ports are ports specially developed to work as a gateway to an external port from where export can take place. Dry ports are situated inland and are said so because of virtual export from that region.

Eg



Significance

- They act as logistic hub streamlining logistic movement & freight
- Often they lie on multi modal transport junction reducing transport cost

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Because of their so called export orientedness, it gives a boost to export from inland ports
- It connects small towns & cities to increasing global trade
- Boost employment & creates jobs for shipping & logistics.

Challenges their development

- Acquiring land is an issue due to the federal issues & farmer compensation
- Policy support not adequate leading to hamper in progress
- Lack of credit (long term) to develop dry port
- Long window of clearances & at various stages
- Environmental issues like development of inland port & dredging issues

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

→ Streamlining the clearances & simplifying the processes.

→ Increasing PPP investment by encouraging them to be an shareholder of these

→ long term finance banks needs to be encouraged to invest in these

→ Better contract enforcement & service delivery

Being part of the future of India. To increase export and boost employment, they will be serve as the pivot and also for boosting logistic efficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Development of food processing industry will help in achieving the twin goals of inclusive growth and food security. Discuss. Also, account for the competitive advantages enjoyed by India in the food processing sector. **(250 words) 15**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास से समावेशी विकास और खाद्य सुरक्षा के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में भारत को प्राप्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ का भी विवरण दीजिए।

An

Food processing industry refers to industry which takes food as an input (strawberry) and their processes it to produce an output (jam). It is an harbinger of growth today especially in rural economy.

Food processing & inclusive growth

↳ It will boost retail in urban as well as rural areas leading to increase in self employment

↳ Both poor & rich would afford it & hence increasing food basket & choices

↳ Employment opportunities in industry itself as it is labour intensive.

↳ It will also boost agricultural production & hence leading to more income & employment generation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Food processing & Food security

→ Food processing will increase agricultural output & hence increase food supply

→ Food in form of processed food could be preserved for long time & hence boosting food security

→ Due to increase or boost in rural economy also, food security in form of elimination of poverty will be ensured

Concerns

→ Diversion of land towards food processing sector must be checked because it may lead to food insecurity

→ Strict laws & rules should be there to check exploitation of farmers by MNCs

→ Contract farming should be strictly enforced not leaving farmer into trap

→ Quality check needed for food produced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian Advantages.

↳ Diverse varieties of food due to variable pro climatic & soil topography.

↳ Under developed rural economy, so good potential to grow

→ ~~[illegible]~~ surplus production of pulses & other crops so, good opportunity.

→ Still processed food is elite concept & can be penetrated into general public

→ wide spread retail chain & hence a good supply market

→ Increasing population so demand market

→ India stands as one of the largest agri exporter, so, there is also huge potential

→ A large demographic dividend to use in this sector.

Doubling farmer income & the goals of increasing rural productivity through ~~through~~ SAMPADA like schemes can be boosted and increase the export competitiveness, rural growth & food security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite existence of a large market, the real estate sector is facing many challenges in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. Can Housing for All by 2022 be a game-changer in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

एक बड़े बाजार की उपस्थिति के बावजूद, भारत में रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्रक को कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। क्या 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास इस संबंध में निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है?

Ans

The real estate sector is one of the largest in India due to thrust of government schemes like Housing for All, Pradhan Mantri Awas yojana, increasing ~~the~~ urbanisation etc.

Still it is facing many issues-

- Lack of credit (long term) from Banks as NPA is mounting.
- Lack of trust from the home buyers due to case of fraud & cheating
- Lack of land availability as almost all wasteland are being purchased & agricultural land is not available
- Growth of temporary accomodation like Paying guests, hostel etc for new entrants

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Dispute redressal especially in real estate sector takes long time to solve

→ Although large market is there, supply & quality of house is not matched due to faulty safety checks & construction

→ Burgeoning corruption also affects this sector due to large amount of money involved.

Government steps.

↳ RERA Act - Real Estate Regulatory Authority Act to regulate real estate sector & punish errant home sellers, also secures money of home buyers

↳ Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 which treats home buyer as creditor & hence can initiate insolvency proceeding if the dealer defaults or cheats

↳ Cheap home loan as well as tax exemption on home loans

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Housing for all by 2022 → Game changer?

Yes
* It is government initiated, so secure & enjoy trust of people
* Target increased to 1 more houses
* It also is also cheap as compared to market prices
* No role of middleman

No
* People prefer homes for luxury & comfort & want it to be according to them
* In this carpet area is small for a family with good standard of living

Although Housing for All by 2022 has some issues but its ambition is directed in right direction. Implementing PMAY along with this can provide housing to all in both rural & urban by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identify the maladies affecting the proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Comment on the feasibility of alternatives available to TPDS. **(250 words) 15**

लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (TPDS) के समुचित कार्यकरण को प्रभावित करने वाली विकृतियों की पहचान कीजिए। TPDS के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों की व्यवहार्यता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

Public distribution system was initiated by government of India to ensure food security by storing grains in FCI godown & distributing to poor at concessional prices so as to provide some ~~ab~~ relief from hunger.

After PDS, due to poor targeting strategies, and its failure, Targeted Public Distribution System was evolved.

Maladies affecting proper functioning of TPDS -

↳ Role of shop vendors who siphon off the produce from the godown by bribing the officials & sell at higher price

→ Lack of nutrition in the food and it only targets hunger & not ~~hung~~ hidden hunger

→ The trucks which carry the food are often underweight

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and also diverted to unload the grain.

→ The food procured by FCI also goes wasted ~~on silos~~ when rains because they are not stored in silos.

→ The targeted PDS also actually misses a lot of the beneficiaries & includes a lot who don't deserve as it is not regularly updated

→ The food delivered is of substandard material which is no good.

Feasibility of Alternative to TPDS

→ Sending money directly to the beneficiaries like UBI

Positive
- Better food choices
- Own wanted are money
- Can access other services as well

Negative
- May spend wastefully eg alcohol
- May not address hunger at all
- Remote poor may not have bank account

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Integrating technology to TPDS

Positive.

* Tracking of trucks to prevent stealing of food
* Using technology to identify beneficiaries via aadhaar
* Using technology to calculate the daily stock and audit to check corruption
* Forming silos to store grain to protect them from rains

* Technology can be exclusive as may leave those are due to no matching of iris or finger print
* All may not have access to it
* may lead to faulty rationing.

Still technology intervention in TPDS is a better alternative as compared to UBI and hence it should be amended to remedy the maladies of TPDS.

(291)

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	RAHUL GOYAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	122982
Center	ORN	Date	30/8/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans

Indian Lok Sabha has currently 14% female representation as compared to 11% in 16th Lok Sabha.

Moreover the disparity is 33% in panchayat but less than 15% in central legislature.

108th Constitutional Amendment Bill →

* Provision for reservation for women at 33% in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
* Provision for 33% reservation in state assemblies as well.
* Provision for representation in ministries.

~~Why reservation needed for women?~~

Issue with lack of Representation ~~& why needed?~~

* Men make laws for women as well which is against natural justice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Women if not present in Lok Sabha could not debate from women's point of view
* Women currently are famous actors or have a family background in politics.
* The panchayat reservation is not converted into central legislature

How it will make it inclusive

* Women centrical policies will ensure gender budgeting & removal of gender inequality (SDG 5)
* Women participation can increase women participation in workforce which is at 23%
* Women participation can also bring down the crime against women
* It will accentuate ~~power~~ leadership qualities in women & they will serve as role model for society.

The second ARC have suggested for it. Odisha have passed resolution to this effect. Now just centre's move is needed to make inclusive politics a reality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

The constitution initially guaranteed the reservation for SC/STs in jobs & education institutions. for their development via Article 335 (Article 15 & 16 are their rights, A335 - reservation provision).

Reservation in promotion needed

* SC/STs are discriminated while promotion which makes their representation low at higher levels
* SC/STs usually disadvantaged cannot compete with general candidate in matter of promotion.
* Nagraj case 2006. → SC said that promotion for SC/ST on three conditions
  * Quantifiable data on backwardness
  * Data on their lack of representative
  → Proof that efficiency is not affected.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recently again SC removed the first criteria laid down in Nagraj judgment & said that no quantifiable data on backwardness needed but data on under representation & efficiency needed.

Against Reservation

→ Critics say reservation discredits merit & affects efficiency which can disastrous in long run.

→ once a person availed reservation, his representation is ensured and hence no need in promotion.

→ It is against natural justice as only some of the affluent candidate are able to avail those ie of dominant caste.

SC on this issue have recommended →

* Creamy layer for SC/STs

* To review the case of multiple reservation.

A committee should be setup to reconsider the political reservation to change it into sociological reservation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Ans

Autonomous District Council are provision under Schedule 6 of the constitution under Article 244 for the Scheduled tribes & tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura Mizoram.

Reasons behind their under performance

* The autonomous district council derive the funds from state legislature which is not devolving enough funds for their growth
* The lack of knowledge or law making ~~of~~ (which they of power of) i.e to make laws for market regulation and money control)
* Lack of functionaries ie ~~although~~ they ~~may~~ don't have people to implement the laws
* The village council is ~~mostly~~ non existent and the ADC

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and regional council only focus on macro issues

* lack of representation ie only some tribes have dominant representation in those councils.

Improving their Performance

* More funds devolution - Constitution 103rd ~~104th~~ Amendment Act ~~gr~~ directs finance commission to devolve them funds out of consolidate fund of India

* Village councils - ~~Struct~~ Structure of village council will be setup for direct democracy & decentralization.

* ~~Ted~~ Law making professionals to aid them in law making power so that they can govern themselves.

* Restricting state's discretion by giving them livelihood opportunities & cadre of servicemen ~~at~~ to function.

Schedule 6 is one of the most powerful tool for amelioration of tribals. Constitutional 103rd Amendment Act 2019 is step in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

Ans Official Secrets Act 1923 is a British era law which was recently in news regarding Rafael Deal Controversy.

Rational behind continuance of OSA

- Necessary to safeguard state secrets
  - Important for national security
  - Prevents treason in any form.

→ Notable cases → ISRO spy case, Komair Narayan case.

~~Rights~~

Right to information have a clause that gives it precendance over OSA in matters of document which are not marked secret.

RTI should have Precedence

- RTI is bulwark of information i.e expression a fundamental right Article 19.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Every countryman has right to know about all the things.

* Promotes Investigative journalism.

* Officials also make document unnecessarily under OSA to ~~shield~~ shield ~~from~~ from RTI.

~~RTI Balancing RTI & OSA~~

Precedence to OSA

→ RTI can hamper governance and info regarding defence deals should not be in public domain

→ RTI has expanded Reach of media and in digital age security can get compromised.

Balancing RTI & OSA

→ law commission suggested defining secrets to shrink scope of OSA

→ Second ARC recommended to incorporate it in NSA

→ Home Ministry HLWG 2001 suggested to scrap it.

OSA is needed for security but also need to be balanced with RTI. Second ARC recd should be our way forward.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Ans

Article 311 is the constitutional provision behind the AIS which is bulwark of democratic governance.

The services officers are the steel frame of India who deliver welfare services.

These officers have deep contacts & linkages in the administrative machinery which they can lobby for after retirement to get new posts or jobs. To nullify this scope for lobby & undue advantage, a cooling off period is mandated. Other reasons -

i) To increase the rest period of civil servant.

ii) To not let the corporate lobby influence the govt

iii) To prevent misuse of public service for post retirement benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~* To give time to officers to~~

There have been numerous violations of this provision in the form that

* Retired officers are promptly recruited in PSBs or corporates
* Retired ~~judges~~ officers if not directly involved do favour ~~getting~~ for the post retirement benefits.

Need to have a relook at Civil Service Conduct Rules.

↳ Yes there is a need to have a relook at its it was framed in 1964 and times have changed.

↳ Secondly, there are multiple ways for lobbying & post retirement benefit which it doesn't cover.

↳ Due to this provision, it also in a way encourages corruption like if not post retirement then direct corruption.

Civil Service Conduct Rules needs to revamped on line of second ARC reco along with that a civil service ethics code should be formulated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

Ans

India malnutrition ~~as per latest~~ statistics-

Stunting - 38.4% (one third of global burden)

Wasting - 21% (Half of global burden)

Under weight - 35%. with these indicators India is lagging behind in almost all the spheres of nutrition which makes POSHAN Abhiyan imperative.

POSHAN ABHIYAN

Implementation framework

- ~~ASHA~~ Anganwadi workers to make fortified food in the anganwadi Centre
- ASHA worker to regularly checkup child for their nutritional status
- Also focus on mothers through AWM during pregnancy.

Tracking & Progress Module

- A technology based tracking system is established for regular intervention.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ At central level PRAGATI will be used by PMO to track.

Targets to be achieved

Stunting - 25% by 2025 - Mission 25 by 25.

→ Reduction in stunting, wasting & under weight at 2% per year

→ Reduction in anemia at 3% per year.

Improvement over Previous Intervention

→ Previous intervention such as ICDS, MDM have focussed on malnutrition aspect especially ICDS but ineffective tracking was the main hurdle.

→ They acheived a decline of 1% per year while this aims at 2% ~~growth~~ decrease per year.

→ Main focus in POSHAN on aspirational districts whereas no such focus on earlier program.

→ POSHAN also covers the adolescent & mothers nutrition.

To acheive SDG (3) - Good health & nutrition

SDG - 2 (Zero hunger (nutrition))

SDG - 1 (No poverty) & SDG - 8 (Decent growth) we need a nutrition free India.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans

Indian out of pocket expenditure on health is 69% out of which expenditure on medicine is 60%.

This brings attention to the need for generic medicine for India.

Need →
* High out of pocket expenditure
* Low availability
* IPR issue eg Novartis
* Costly medicine such as Bedaquiline for TB
* Drug Resistance
* Poor class who cannot afford at all.

Reason behind lower Adoption Rate & Availability →

i) Doctor's hesitate from prescribing these medicine as these are cheap & doctor's commission is reduced

ii) Lack of awareness among doctors as well as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

patients on the generic drug

iii) The medical pharmacist also doesn't ~~sell~~ sell these generics due to low penetration

iv) the quality of generics & ~~its efficacy~~ its efficacy is often called into question

v) The poor marketing by the generics companies is also one reason.

Steps taken by Government

* Pradhan Mantri Jan Arshadhi Kendra Yojana ie special shops for Generic medicine
  → A subpart of it is generic medicine shop in railway station
* Doctors now mandatorily prescribed to prescribe generic drug through National medical Commission Bill 2019
* Pharmacist from now on to keep at the outset set of generics for publicity
* All govt hospital to have stock of generic.

Generic is important for India but Antimicrobial Resistance should also be watched for.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Ans

With rise of bilateral & regional grouping like ASEAN, NAFTA, the WTO as a multilateral fora has taken a back seat.

Challenges WTO facing →

i) From big member like USA who dont obey WTO mandate and are too big to do so.

ii) US ever have blocked the dispute resolution appointment keeping in dark its future

iii) The range of WTO issues are less broader than multilateral dealing like defence which is a threat.

iv) The WTO have been seen pro-western world which led to rise in mistrust in WTO body

v) The special safeguard mechanism is seen through suspicion by west

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* The national treatment principle is often violated by countries ie domestic content requirement.
* The MFN status of WTO is also questioned eg India-Pak
* The Trade war of US-China is also a larger challenge to the multilateral trading system.

Addressing these challenges

1) To start with these ~~that~~ WTO revamp →
   * More issues need to be covered
   * Faster dispute resolution
   * more representation from eastern countries
   * Accelerated conclusion of ministerials (Doha continued for 9 years)
2) ~~Multilateral~~ Denouncing Regionalism & Protectionist tendency for eg US which hampers growth of all
3) A currency different from USD should be developed keeping in mind trade of all

WTO have resulted in 85 % reduction in tariff which was an achievement but to ensure rule based democratic trading system time is ripe for reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

Ans

India - USA trade relation stands tall at $87.5 billion dollar for 2017-18. India imported from USA - 9.6 % of its import whereas its export to USA accounted for total 16 %.

Impediments to US-India trade Relation

A) ~~Issue~~ of from Indian side

* Issue of limit on e-commerce inventory based model FDI which US companies like Amazon want
* The issue of Data localization of payment data which restricts the free flow of data
* Issue of certification that the dairy products are according to Indian demand (i.e the cattle is not fed meat)
* Issue of domestic content requirement in Solar which was disputed at WTO

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

B) From USA side

* USA raised tariff on bikes & ~~elect~~ gems
* USA wants more access to India's market
* USA despises the special safeguards of WTO and wants reduction in MSP support.

All this resulted in withdrawal of Generalised System of Preference of which India was largest beneficiary standing at $5.6 billion dollar.

Consequences

i) The shift of trade from India towards Vietnam like countries who enjoy GSP

ii) Reduction in export of items which were import duty free & hence loss of export

iii) Hit to MSMEs as their export mostly consisted under GSP

iv) Specially hit will be gems, jewellery, textile & leather sector.

The India US relation needs more cooperation. 2+2 ministerial on trade level would be a good way ahead.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

Indian Constitution via Article 130, establish Supreme Court and also ensures the independence of the judiciary. but there have been recent questions raised on its accountability.

~~INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY~~

~~Current Architecture~~
Current Independence

1) Service condition, cannot be changed to their disadvantage

ii) Expenses of court & salaries charged on consolidated fund of India

iii) Appointed by President

iv) ~~Strong~~ strong process of impeachment

v) contempt power

vi) No appointment after retirement

vii) Can fr their own staff

viii) No discussion on their conduct

Challenges (Accountability)

i) The judiciary currently appoints itself through collegium system

ii) The judges are on their own the administration of the courts

iii) The impeachment process is very lengthy - (no judge impeached till now)

iv) The enquiry or oversight panel on judge conduct is absent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Accountability of Judiciary

→ Impeachment process by legislative

→ Transfer or withdrawal of cases

→ Inhouse enquiry system

→ ~~Power to a~~ Judiciary cannot enquire into Parliament.

Independence challenges

→ the MPs who are lawyer themselves move the impeachment motion

→ May be motivated by circumstances

→ Media trial i.e. biasness by media

→ Lawyers try to make vexacious claims

Independence and Accountability of Judiciary needs to be balanced. Independence is necessary for the justice delivery and accountability is necessary because in a democracy. Steps to ensure independence →

* Securing the status of SC - by making a court of appeal so that SC is primary a guarantor & custodian of constitution
* ~~Strong~~ Support of infrastructure so that they can work freely
* NITI Aayog suggested Indian Court & Tribunal service

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to reduce their work load so that they can focus on judgeship.

Ensuring Accountability

→ via Parliamentary oversight committee like RBI

→ National Judicial Accountability Bill which ensures a National Board for oversight

→ National Judicial Appointment Commission bill should be passed again so that judges don't appoint themselves

→ law commission 170th report suggested judge fraction formula for ensuring adequate no. of Judges.

→ Contempt of Court Bill should be passed which can ensure the limits of contempt power

Judicial accountability is imperative but not by affecting independence. Taking Judiciary into confidence & slowly reforming should be way ahead.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans

The government primary work is of public service delivery & ensuring welfare ie fulfillment of DPSP. It uses the civil services in its ~~action~~ goal to fulfill those targets.

Strength of Departments

i) Robust hierarchial structure

ii) old system of coordination enriched over decades

iii) Linkages between departments.

iv) sharing of data

Weakness

↳ • lack of coordination between inter departments

↳ lack of knowledge at cross vertical level

↳ no gathering of data ie ~~no~~ no data based policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The usage of technology is bare minimum

→ lot of paperwork and red tape of bureaucracy

→ fixed promotion and no consideration of merit for officials

→ The RTI is not there i.e smooth disclosure in 85% department, so more burden

→ Department still are rigid i.e run on age old hierarchy

→ Slow rate of adoption of new work values

Consequences

→ Effect on Public service delivery

→ low rate of growth

→ Discontented citizen.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? **(250 words) 15**

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Ans Rajya Sabha a the upper house was as B. R. Ambedkar said was a check on Lok Sabha and a platform for representation of states.

CRITICISM SURROUNDING COMPOSITION

1. The criticism that it is used to ~~re~~ elect the old members who are not able to contest i.e a backdoor entry
2. The criteria of selection of nominated members also questioned.
3. The members who face defeat in LS elections are also usually brought in through this ~~method~~ house.
4. There is no reservation for SC/ST like Lok Sabha
5. States are not symmetrically represented. Odisha have ~3 seats whereas UP has > 20 seats.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CRITICISM SURROUNDING FUNCTIONING

* The number of sitting have reduced it was 120 days / year in 1950s, now it 60-70 days / year.
* The Rajya Sabha question hour was washed away for 77 % of the time.
* The debate time for bills have reduced i.e 123 hour for budget in 1980 whereas it was 63 hour in 2018.
* The number of bill passed have also reduced considerably i.e 2004-251 bills, 2009-188 bills, 2014 - 154 bills.
* Rajya Sabha have been bypassed by Lok Sabha through money bill provision eg Aadhar Act

IMPORTANCE OF RAJYASABHA — Not a secondary house

* It represents state interest i.e representation of states in Parliament.
* It prevents hasty legislation & ill conceived programs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* It alone can grant power to make law on State subject or introduce AIS inter service
* It is the platform for nomination of those leaders who cannot fight election battle.
* It alone can impeach a vice president & its concurrence needed for constitutional Amendment bill & other bills.

However changes/ Reforms necessary

* National commission for Reform of working of Constitution have advised to fix 100 day/year of sitting
* The privileges of the Rajya Sabha viz Article 102 should be codified
* Members who are errant should be disqualified ie code of conduct of members should be made
* Reservation for SC/ST in RS should be thought about

RS is important part of federal structure. It is necessary to check Lok Sabha but should not be an impediment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Ans

Electoral Funding viz Section 29C Representation of People Act, 1951 have been an contentious issue. Recent cases in SC on electoral funding represent the grave nature of it.

Legislative changes.

* IT Act 2007 → The parties are not required to declare the electoral funds and are exemptio from payment of tax

* Foreign Contribution Regulation Act → The foreign companies can donate to Indian political parties without any ban on donation.

* RBI Act 1934 → The companies limit of 7.5 % have been kept aside and SBI to issue bonds for electoral funding.

* Finance Act 2017 → The companies need be 3 years old

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to donate, that clause have also been removed.

Challenges that still exist

As SC pointed out there are still challenges →

1) The political funding is only 31% voluntary i.e <9% & it is not disclosed.

2) The top 6 parties have more than 88% funding from corporate (~ >2000 crore)

3) The donors are also not KYC verified i.e 34% have no PAN card details

4) The ruling party has got 94.4% of the total electoral bond funding in year 2019.

5) The voter cannot know the source of fund which is against Right to Information.

6) The privacy clause protects the donor and thus no way to know about source of fund.

7) With recent amendment the Shell companies (3 year limit removed) can be used for this purpose.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These challenges time and again have been addressed by various reports. State funding & elections have been advocated by ~~law~~ ~~120th~~ Law Commission, Second ARC, and Indrajit Gupta Committee.

Benefit of State funding	Draw Backs
* No other source of political funding working black money	* Fiscal pressure on state & Central Govt
* Equitable distribution to all the participants	* Some may participate just for money
* Check on misuse of money power	* Again ruling party may be at advantage
* Voter knowledge	* How to distribute money?

These questions needs to be addressed. The time is ripe for talks on electoral funding but more reforms for independence of EC, paidnews are also needed to make elections more free & fair.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans

Urban areas now have 31% of population of the country poised to rise by 61% by 2035. With this burgeoning population challenges remain that needs to be addressed.

Current Architecture for urban governance

- Part XI municipalities
- State Boards i.e Delhi Jal Board
- Township, etc
- Cantonment Area
- Notified Area Council

CHALLENGES PLAGUING URBAN GOVERNANCE

1) Financial Issues

- Atheewali committee said Indian municipalities need $40 billion by 2040. We are lacking

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

on the financial power of the urban centres.

* Also lack of taxation power hampers the financial capacity of the municipal & urban governance structure.

2) Expenditure Part

* The urban municipalities have majorly maintenance work & nothing of sort of promotion or development
* They have no say in urban expenditure as well due to lack of funds

3) Data system & Cordination

* The urban system is segregated & scattered with lack of coordination between different departments.
* Moreover there is less usage of technology to gather data and lack of data driven policy making.

4) Urban Planning

* There is lack of national urban policy to coherently & holistically deal with urban planning issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* migration (139 million till now) is also on rise and they need to face the increasing pressure on resources

Suggestions to overcome these

1) Municipal bonds to be implemented in true force to make municipalities strong & more devolution + taxation power

2) Municipalities need workforce to grapple with challenges so there should be a district service and it should be coordinated with state govt

3) Disseprated data collection for data driven policy making & using dashboard system of monitoring for feedback

4) Single window service delivery to all for the smoothness in administration & governance.

Urban areas are future. National Draft Urban Policy is a step in right direction and also to fulfill SDG 11 we need to make it more resilient.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans

SHG or self help group today stands in India with 47 lakh strength with more than 2 crore SHG membership. especially Kudhimbashree which is now Asia's largest.

| SHG & Poverty alleviation |

1) Financial Support

* Promote thrift culture so that small saving can be gathered
* cultivate prudent lending & loaning practices.
* Support the needy & marginal who cannot avail directly from banks
* Help in increasing reach of government program.

2) Livelihood Support.

* Promotes the marketing & collection of forest produce of Vandhan Yojane

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Provides livelihood through govt schemes. Ajeevika program of NRLM

* Specialising on women makes them independent with small sources of income & revenue generation such as tailoring

* Imparts skill & provides support to budding entrepreneurs

Lack of penetration ie still a lot of villagers don't have SHG

The demand for collateral & high interest are pullback factor.

Short coming of SHG-Bank Linkage

Bank wary of lending due to default rates

People still depend on informal credit source

Banks specially & selectively focus on one or two SHG

SHG women also are not educated enough to bargain with banks

Suggestions to overcome these issues

* SHG - Gram panchayat linkage so that SHG

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

comes in direct governance framework.

* SHG should have a ~~other~~ set of loan to diversify its borrowing

* more financial inclusion through Jan dhan Yojana & ~~the~~ JAM trinity

* MUDRA Yojana should also be available to the SHG

* SHG - PMKVY linkage should be worked upon.

SHG are crucial part of poverty alleviation program of govt. where govt & NGO can't reach SHG is able to penetrate & that should be used to ~~further~~ further the Goal of SDG 1 (No poverty)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans

Indian Higher education system have a gross enrollment ratio of 25% whereas the primary level has 98% this shows our shortcoming of the higher education system.

Initiatives taken by Government

* Education ~~sector~~ sphere
  * VAJRA to invite foreign faculty for research
  * GIAN to invite foreign faculty to teach
  * AWSAR for working of research journals
* Infrastructure sphere
  * Higher education funding Agency to fund Rs 100000 crore into ~~[illegible]~~ higher education
  * RISE scheme for infra development of institution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Assessment & Innovation

  * ARIIA ranking to score them on innovation
  * NIRF to push them to top 100 global
  * Institute of Eminence Program to specially develop world class institution for funding & promotion.

Other like different scholarship schemes are also there for backward class ~~and~~ ~~other~~ still many reforms are required →

Quality

* Improving teacher-student ratio in colleges
* Building Infra ~~Building Infra~~ - currently only 19 IITs ~~have~~ have their own campus
* Decreasing drop out rate at secondary level
* Increasing the gross enrolment ratio
* Improving the foreign student participation
* Increasing research grants & expenditure spending.
* Shutting down ~~bogus~~ bogus colleges & exit exam necessary for employability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Enhancing Relevance

* Increasing the academia industry interaction to modify curriculum according to market
* Skill based training should be imparted to the students
* Apprentice program necessary to enhance employability
* Liberal Art courses necessary to find midway for new thought of students
* National Research fund is also necessary to boost research

National Education policy have on recommendations of Kasturirangan Committee have modelled these points. These will take us far ahead in fulfilling SDG 5 (Quality education), SDG 9 (Innovation), SDG 8 (Decent work & Growth).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

Ans

Pradhan mantri Awas Yojana i.e Housing for all by 2022 declared in 2015 is a continuance of Indira Awas Yojana.

Pmay Urban

* Nearly 4 lakh houses have only been built whereas target is 1 crore by 2022.
* Very less cities have been covered under this.
* 4 models
  - Affordable housing
  - Insitu slum redevelopment
  - Credit linked subsidy scheme
  - Beneficiary led development.

Challenges

1) Land procurement & land issue especially in cities like mumbai & bengaluru.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* ii) Development challenges as less partner for PPP

iii) Very less beneficiary led development taken up

iv) Issue of funds as the devolution is reducing

PM Rural

→ This has been quite a success as nearly 1 crore houses have been built against target of 1.2 crore house.

Challenges

* these rural areas are found near or urban area

* lack of knowledge & motivation towards scheme of beneficiary

* Fund devolution issue is prevalent in this as well.

* The land reclamation for forest villagers is also a challenge.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

FAST TRACKING IMPLEMENTATION

* Using technology for geo-tagging of houses to map the construction level.
* Dashboard system for ranking performing states to push competition
* Implementing HAM or plug & play model for the housing in urban area
* Faster land clearance so that work could be expedited
* Identification of degraded land & its reclamation so as to settle land issue.

PMAY is an ambitious target. Combined with AMRUT & Smart Cities mission and RURA it can really make our cities & communities sustainable (SDG 6)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

Indian Ocean have been gifted with Island nations who are crucial for India's strategic need.

For eg Seychelles and Assumption Island.

ISLAND NATION AND GEOPOLITICAL

* Seychelles & Assumption Island project have helped India to counter the of China in the Seychelles.
* Similarly the Maldivian government "India first policy" have also come out against China in support of India.
* Singapore via its Changi Naval Base have strengthened Indian presence in the Indian Ocean security structure.
* The Srilanka have by lease given Hambantota Port to China for 99 years and hence shifted

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

some balance in favour of China.

ISLAND NATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

* Island nation like Assumption Island have supported for India's presence on their island for India as net security provider.
* The chagos archipelago of USA have been part of their naval base ensuring security
* France Reunion Island in Indian ocean is also ensuring ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ free lane of communication
* ~~[illegible]~~ Maldives have coordinated with INDIA on ensuring anti piracy in Indian Ocean
* The dispersal of A&N Islands & Lakshadweep near the Singapore & Arab nations also increases the reach of India.
* The avenues like Indian Ocean Region Association ~~[illegible]~~ & Indian Ocean Naval Symposium have been crucial in ensuring safety of Indian ocean.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Still there are challenges

* The political instability of seen in maldives which can be harmful for India.
* Seychelles parliament voted against Assumption Island a setback for India.
* Chinese cheque book diplomacy is something which Indian cannot tackle
* The island nation are also part of BRI - Srilanka and hence pose a threat from chinese impression
* African pirates are shifting to Indian ocean hence disturbing trade & communication.

The UNCLOS & Indo pacific ~~concept~~ concept have at their crest the security of Indian ocean which automatically aids the indian maritime security.

Soft power & Track 1.5 diplomacy should be used to go ahead.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans

India since 1947 even when it was poor have tried to support the nations in development & reconstruction. It's development assistance till now is $27 billion and out of which 83% is to neighbours.

Development Assistance Scope

→ Indian technical & economic cooperation of 1964 was for development assistance & technical strength & capability

→ Development Assistance Program to support reconstruction.

~~Developm~~ → Now development also supports social development such as Afghan Parliament etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Also investment in power projects eg Rooppur Plant (Nuclear) Bangladesh & Mangdechu Hydro Project of Bhutan

Development Assistance Reach

* Asia Africa Growth Corridor have been India's one of the ~~crucial~~ crucial investment in Africa.
* Moreover Africa has a $1.4 billion line of credit from India
* India is also investing in Latin countries like Brazil & Chile.
* For the Island nation, India has started contributing such as Seychelles.

Still challenges Remain

* late project completion which creates trust deficit.
* less economic power as compared to China

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Investment reciprocity is not adequate for some countries eg Nigeria

* More focus on neighbour (Bhutan - 63% of neighbours share)

* Declining development assistance to neighbour.

Development assistance today is needed in form of Loss & Damage to fulfill Paris goals more than ever. India as a developing nation should also contribute towards that.

(385)

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	RAHUL GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	122982
Center	ORN	Date	03/09/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans NITI Aayog - National Institution for Transforming India came into being on January 1, 2015 as a vehicle for cooperative federalism.

Structure

Prime minister - chairman

- Ex officio member (Cabinet ministers)
- Vice chairman (appointed by PM)
  - Permanent members
  - CEO (appointed by PM)
    - Research & Analysis wing
    - Team India wing
    - Technical team.

Functions

→ To develop village level strategies to top level by convergence

→ To create convergence between ministries at horizontal level

→ To create cooperation between states and between

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

centre and states as well

↳ To provide technical expertise in making of policies

↳ To make speedy and address emerging issues of time for every demographic division

↳ To promote competition between states & foster sustainable growth

Contemporary Relevance

Needed → * Planning commission was top down body this is bottom up

* Policy ~~making~~ making with experts is better focussed & better directed

* Need to have special R&D wing for research

* Coordination between states & providing them technical assistance which they lack.

Challenges → * lack of financial power

* More executive

* lacks legislative backing.

NITI Aayog have come up as a vehicle of cooperative federalism. Making it constitutional & giving it more power will help.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans Fast track courts have been setup in India under various laws such as RPA 1951, Prevention of sexual Harassment Act, POCSO Act etc.

Needed – Fast track courts

→ Judiciary is overburdened with cases - Pendency is 3.5 crore case which results in late justice delivery for victims of rape, sexual assault

→ These courts dispose cases based on timeline which ensures speedy justice for all criminal in politics

→ These court also have expertise for the purpose they are setup of violence, family issues

→ These courts have needed flexibility in justice procedure for all principle of natural justice

→ These courts have come out as way of good judiciary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges / Limitation of fast track court (FTC)

-) 14th finance commission granted 1800 FTC but currently there are 699 FTC only

+ The pendency in FTC is rising out of 39.5 lakh still 6.5 lakh are pending

→ lack of funds as these directly come under state which lack fiscal prudence

→ lack of manpower in form of administrative staff / judges

→ Mostly the existing court are designated as fast track court such as session court or family courts

→ The justice delivery is still lacking as the opt needed flexibility is practically non available

→ on mercy of executive for appointment & funds.

FTC are necessary for faster justice but should be efficient & given special status.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans

Indian judicial system have 3 tiers, the subordinate judiciary forms the lowest rung of it in form of district court, session court etc.

Challenges

1) The first challenge is vacancy - 25% i.e sanctioned staff strength 22000; missing or vacant 5,1000

2) Second is pendency of cases i.e 2.93 crore case pending with subordinate judiciary

→ Third is slow case disposal rate - 89% which piles up new cases

→ Fourth is the high number of criminal cases - almost 2.5 times civil (economic survey) which delays justice delivery

→ Fifth is the ~~low~~ high ~~disposal~~ disposal time - 4-to 6 of european cases

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Sixth is lack of administrative staff which increases adm burden on judges

→ Seventh is lack of paralegal staff to law research

→ Eighth is extra burden due to PIC & government litigation (in 46% of cases - govt the other side)

Measures

* Indian Tribunal & Court Service as suggested by 14th survey for administrative work
* Filling up vacancies through All India Judicial Service
* Ramping up fast track court & establishing more
* Increasing infrastructure spending in form of courtrooms
* Improving the Arbitration implementation & breaking adjournment culture
* As law commission recommends, increasing strength according to its 170th report.

Strengthening subordinate judiciary can be very helpful for improving dispute resolution & business.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

An

Laws are made by legislative but executed by executive & upheld by judiciary. In this light need is for post legislative scrutiny.

NEED TO FORMALISE THE PROCESS

1) Motor vehicle Act was amended after nearly 40 years, the penalty are age old which are way for lys. similar with other laws

2) changing circumstances for eg the section 377 - which was gender discriminatory

3) Checking efficacy for example the laws on domestic violence & Rape are sometime misused by women

4) checking implementation level. 31% of forms only

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

have complied to Prevention of Sexual harassment Act

5) Increasing information flow as some laws unduly restrict information - Official Secret Act 1923

6) Check the capacity for implementation of law - there are 659 fast track court in place of 1800 sanctioned

7) Check the suitability of a law to an area like PESA Act 1996 was specifically made for Scheduled Areas

How to do that?

* Participative legislation
* Feedback mechanism
* Social audit of laws
* Checking false implication
* Timeline based implementation
* Providing enough capacity

Effectiveness of laws are important along with increasing awareness about change for better atmosphere of country's legal framework.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans E governance refers to the use of electronic or information technology in delivery of governance.

SMART -> Speed, Maximum Reach, Adequate, Responsive, & Transparent

Potential of Artificial Intelligence

1) Usage in detecting tax frauds - eg Big data used in project insight of IT department

2) Usage ~~of~~ in delivery of health services in form of medicine through automated drones

3) Checking threat of cyber security which can hamper e-governance

4) Check the legislation effectiveness through scanning misuse & pattern for misuse by some individuals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) ~~Accuracy~~ Managing through a lot of data of public for example the Telangana govt have collaged the data & used Big data for it [Eco survey Data - Public good)

6) Using machine learning & Deep Learning for Agriculture technology

7) Using LOKPAL App & AI based Grievance Redressal of IRCTI help desk

8) Checking spread of fake news & threat messages of social media lab

[Challenge]

* Education of the user, ie public & the average - Police & Govt
* training & offical & expertise required
* less developed stage right now
* Trust of public in these service
* Integration with Privacy

AI is the future. With 4.0 Industrial revolution it is time to upgrade our governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Public Grievance Redressal system refers to the system for solving issues, queries, difficulty in service delivery of the public by CPGRAMS.

Reforms in public grievance

1) Sevottam model → to provide complete grievance redressal, along with encouraging feedback process for continuous development

2) Using Artificial intelligence → Example IRCTC help desk

3) Citizen charter based framework – for public education and better service delivery

4) Establishing ombudsman for eg RBI established ombudsman for banks etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Effectiveness limited

* lack of awareness and education of the public on the grievance redressal process
* lacking capacity development in form of infra, officers & training modules
* lacking usage of technology ie still use paperwork & hence red tape
* more reforms on paper than reality - ie citizen charter not prepared by half of the ministries
* ombudsmen cannot do all saving ie overburden
* lack of suomoto transparency which leads to often redundant queries
* Poor follow on officer & also ~~the~~ by the public along with ineffective accountability setup

Grievance redressal is the defaming step for the efficacy of governance. It should be "Maximum governance, minimum government".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans India is at cross road of Golden triangle (~~Tra~~ Myanmar Laos Thailand) and Golden Crescent (Iran, Afghan, Pakistan) which are hub of organised crime one of which is trafficking of woman & children.

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO TRAFFICKING

* Child marriage is early marriage which increases the risk of ~~th~~ trafficking
* Domestic violence & Rape culture along abduction especially in northeast which aggravates issue
* Lack of security framework & data set with focus to stop it which let the problem continue.
* Drug addiction in Punjab & Northeast
* Inequality - in form of tribal & odisha are bonded

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Labour in Andhra Pradesh. Forced migration

* Migration issues for example Rohingya crisis which created nest of organised crime

* Prostitution rackets which work as points of coordination for trafficking

* Poverty - Trafficked internally for example Meghalaya Rat mine workers.

Steps Taken in Recent times

* Trafficking (Prevention, Prohibition & Rehabilitation) Act 2018
  - → Provides for National Anti trafficking Authority
  - → Provision for data collection
  - → Rehabilitation measure

* CCNTS - In ministry of home affairs to network & coordinate

* NCRB - data collection

* Swadhar Greh for women in difficult conditions.

Article 23 prohibits trafficking in any form.

It needs to be implemented with true letter & spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans

Vector Borne diseases in India are on rise such as malaria, diptheria, dengue etc. India accounts for 87% of malaria death in South Asia.

Factors that have led to their emergence

* Migration → as people migrate they carry the virus with themselves injected by vector eg Ebola
* Poor sanitation facilities - Even after Swachh Bharat Mission 5 years, only 76% of houses have toilets
* Poor nutrition measures which result in early sickness especially for stunted & wasted children
* Inadequate attention policy wise - only recently National policy on vector Borne diseases come up

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Poor immunization. Even after Mission Indradhanush the immunization % is 67 %

* lack of public health - not primary but public in form of spray, on drains, net distribution for malaria critical area etc.

Measures

* Focus on public health - 60% of expenditure of total health budget on public health - here health exp needed from 1.7% to 2.5 %.

* Effective implementation of National vector borne disease control program

* Public health cadre on line of Anganwadi & ASHA

* Completing immunization target i.e 100 % immunization

* More R&D on malaria vaccine

* Focus on traditional way eg Haldi for chicken pox.

Vector disease toll is very high. In line with SDG 3 (Good health) it is imperative for eradicating it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

India and Indonesia are two countries with similar history & composition. Both got independence around late 1940s and both are diverse culturally.

Rapidly evolving

Strategic Realities →

i) The dominance or claim of China on South China Sea which threatens ~~their~~ Indonesia & India

ii) The rise of terrorism as seen in Indonesia due to rapid radicalization & both are close to Golden triangle

iii) The increasing threat from disaster - India - Cyclone like Titli & Indonesia - Volcano & Tsunami

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iv) Hegemony of china as trade & cheque book diplomacy threatens both countries

v) Energy security issues as both country demands going to increase.

Coordination in Policies

* CORPAT - military exercise
* SAGAR - security & growth for all
* Sendai framework - coordination for disaster resilience (Asian ministrial)
* Ensuring concept of Indo pacific ~~than~~ to counter China
* ~~Act~~ Data sharing on terrorism & shared concern

Challenges

* Low level of trade
* Project completion issue
* Indonesia part of BRI
* More ASEAN affinity
* Only bilateral & no multilateral cooperation except NAM

Indonesia need to cooperate with India to strengthen the regional security & policy ~~architecture~~ architecture for free, open, inclusive Indo pacific.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.

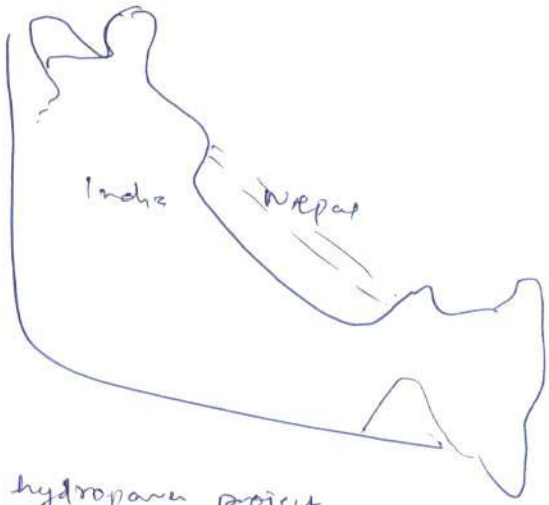
(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

India Nepal historically have been very close friends. with Lord Curzon Tibet mission i.e Younghusband mission in 1904, Nepal became close to India more due to chinese aggression

~~Historical~~ / Attempts



REASON FOR CONCERN IN TIES

* Rising closeness with China on rail project, hydropower project
* Rising discontent with India due to 2015 Nepal blockade
* Discontinuation of notes (Indian) more than Re 100 for usage in Nepal
* Indian policy of ~~interfer~~ interfering in Nepal constitutional making & election.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Nepal also discontent due to unilateral expression of BIMSTEC exercise in 2018, when Nepal hosted

* Nepal concern of geographical blockade not proactively sorted by India as cross border illegal trade still exists & it acts as passage for terrorist to India.

Steps Taken

* Indian PM invited K.P Oli to the Indian office soon after being PM
* BIMSTEC hosted in Nepal
* Anti counter terrorism ~~[illegible]~~ declaration
* Nepal given grants boost

Further steps needed

* More connectivity to Bay of Bengal through KOSI, Ganga river
* Better project delivery timeline with cultural renaissance in relation for of Yoga

Nepal is crucial part of India's foreign policy. Securing it's need an Gujral Principle is imperative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Ans

Indian democracy apart from having legislative, executive & judiciary have civil society, NGO, pressure group, interest group.

PRESSURE GROUP	INTEREST GROUP
* Pressure group are group of people having common background or interest or ideology.	* Interest group are ~~group~~ group of people with specific interest
* These people have an organised structure to lobby with government or any policies related to them	* These group only lobby with government or express interest for only their subject matter

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

PRESSURE GROUPS	INTEREST GROUPS
→ Example include CII, FICCI	→ Example include LGBTQ rights group
→ These groups have links to political parties and through them influence policies	→ These groups usually take the court route or strike to demand
→ These groups are mostly permanent nature for particular industry/sector	→ These groups may be permanent or temporary depending upon need.

PRESSURE GROUP & POLICIES

* CII or FICCI are influencing govt policy on RCEP
  → Protesting for FTA with China
  → Reluctant to decrease import duty on services

* Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan → Protested to promulgate the RTI Act 2005 which was a

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

visionary act in terms of scope

* The dairy group influence by rejecting american import of dairy products

* MSMEs group influence the policies through
  - share credit provision
  - security of products.

Pressure group are necessary part of government functioning. As the government can not have every dimension & challenge to policy or law, they turn to these pressure group for help.

Still some challenges like p.law or lobbying and interaction with pressure group are needed to prevent vested interest from taking advantage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans

Part IX of the constitution through Article 243 gives provision to establish Panchayat & Municipalities as provision of local self governance in India.

Issues faced by institutions

* Fund, function & functionaries
  - → low level of fund devolution
  - → lack of functional power
  - → lack of functionaries to work with
* lack of revenue generation or taxation power for promoting rural jobs or local work
* lack of Infrastructure as still there are a lot of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

panchayat where the internet facility along with stationery is not there

* Lack of knowledge - for example even in PESA Act 1996 is there, the gram panchayat of Schedule 5 Areas don't know about the provisions

* Reservation in seats for SC/ST/ women used by dominant caste or group so making it less inclusive

* lack of social audit structure which makes policies basically dependent on whim of bureaucracy

* Bureaucratic red tape - the block office & NAC coordination suffers with panchayat leads making rounds of Block office

* lack of say in policy making - Even Gram Development Plan are framed at district level.

MEASURES

* Mandatory Social Audit law like Meghalaya so that every project is outcome based

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Giving more function to panchayat & gram sabha for formulation of policies
* Linking SHG and gram panchayat for livelihood generation
* Devolving funds or use of 10th/12th Constitutional Amendments where give power to Autonomous council
* Strengthening state finance commission
* Improving infra structure status for better governance through Bharat net
* ~~NITI~~ NITI Aayog ~~mission~~ mission of village level scheme convergence & SDG fulfilled
* Strengthening panchayat functionaries through District service or cadre of state & central service

Making Gram ~~Panchayat~~ Sabha centre of all activity is necessary. "Good Government is no substitute for self government" - M.K. Gandhi

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. Right to Information Act 2005 enacted on the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan effort has been amended recently.

Recent Amendments

- The CIC & the ICs are no more equal to E.C and their service condition will be decided by executive
- Tenure of CIC & IC decided by executive
- The constitutional level protection from CIC's are withdrawn.

How it will weaken the Act & undermine IC?

↳ The topmost appeal court for ~~the~~ not disclosing information under this is Chief Election Commission

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Till the amendment he was having constitutional protection to chief Election commissioner which is now withdrawn.

↳ This renders the office of CIC prone to political pressure as seen even in case of CVC's office

↳ Moreover as the govt opined that the appeal lies to Supreme court, the CIC are not equivalent of Election Commissioner

↳ Incredibly, the service condition will also be now determined by executive along with their tenure.

- As seen in case of ECs (Not CEC) they are prone to political misuse due to lack of constitutional protection

↳ This can also be used to pressurise ~~the~~ or threaten the CIC to not divulge information which might

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

put government in a tough position

→ Also the information transparency due to this amendment will also get diluted with ~~decreasing~~ decreasing authority of CIC & IC's.

Govt's stand

⇒ It says it's just a cosmetic step to segregate EC & CIC based on their different jobs

→ Secondly the tenure & service condition won't be changed in real but just in legal terms

⇒

This amendment as seized by some critics as last death blow to the much touted transparency framework needs to be strengthened. Prone to misuse by successive government RTI should be made a constitutional right.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans

Article 81 makes the constitutional provision for the process the delimation in India.

PROCESS

Parliament initiates a proposal to establish Delimitation commission under Article 81 → The law so made (Constitutional Amendment) establishes Delimitation Commission with said terms of reference

Also needs simple majority.

↓

The Delimitation Commission with EC delimit the constituencies & submits report to President → The President passes the order for delimitation & the constituencies so stand delimited by law

→ The delimitation order of president cannot be called in any court of law

→ The seats number was last time delimited in 1976 via 24th constitutional Amendment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The territories were delimited ~~to~~ latest via 84th constitutional Amendment Act in 2002

Debate surrounding Delimitation

* The MP population ratio in India is too high -

1 MP: 15 lakh people, world - 1 : 1.5 lakh

* Secondly one MP of Chandni Chowk represents 30 million people & of Ladakh 50,000

* Third, the Rajasthan has one MP for 30 lakh & Tamil Nadu has one MP for 18 lakh hence interstate disparity

* Fourth, overburden of MP's is also one cause for poor governance

* The population has risen by 87% since 1971 which created pressure on governance & delimitation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Moreover some states who have taken population control measure are set to loose seats if delimitation happens for eg TN could loose 3 seats, UP gain - 23 seats

* Lastly, the seats distribution across state legislature is also now no more equal (Odisha - 147 seats - 3.5 crore population ~~Chattisgarh~~ - Delhi - 70 seats - 3 crore population)

~~Steps~~ → Delimitation is scheduled to take place after 2020. The population control states should be incentivized & also some regional parliament structure for zones could be worked out so as to improve representation & governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Ans Self help group an Indian innovation in field of rural development todays stands at 47 lakh SHG with 2.5 crore membership.

Vehicle for Rural Development

- Economic
  - Promotes thrift culture to that saving mercons
  - Promotes credit uptake through SHG Bank linkage program
  - Promotes livelihood opportunities through Agentice Exp. NRLM
  - Improves financial inclusion & provides credit for small work
  - Bring small work like tailoring for extra income
- Social
  - Includes women mostly & hence uplifts their status
  - Income opportunities promotes independence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Better participation results in family growth
- Also focuses on old age of Kharumsakhree
- For marginalized group, especially NABARD administer priority sector lending through Mudra, Standup India etc.

Constraints faced by SHGs

- Bank still don't give credit due to to threat of debt repayment failure
- High interest rate & demand for collateral although not legally required
- Most SHGs are with low participation so donot make much effect
- lack of capacity due to low infra support of office, computer & staff
- Government policy focussed on some SHGs, marginalizing others

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

often find themselves mired with bureaucratic issue at block or tehsil level

↳ lack of awareness and education on govt schemes for them.

Measures

→ SHG - Gram Sabha / Panchayat linkage for gram development & livelihoods development

→ Recognizing one SHG in every village for institutional support

→ Giving or penetrating credit with attractive interest rate

→ Training program for tribal SHG & incorporating them in business framework like Van Dhan Yojana

→ Special officers appointed for guidance & training along with accountability.

SHG is vehicle for rural development.

SHG → Gram Panchayat → Public ⇒ Good Governance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Swachh Bharat Mission has till now built more than 9 crore toilets. Even NRAS survey says that 93.5 % of those who have toilets use it.

Toilet is but one part of SBM. Other are

- Solid waste management
- Behaviour Change
- Open defecation free
- Improving Sanitation (more than toilet rather cleanliness)

OTHER FACETS

* Solid waste management

Failure - Ganga has 2.65 billion waste water daily intake with 1.6 billion treatment capacity

→ Moreover in urban areas there is lack of waste to Energy plants (Delhi produces more than 80% of total energy from WTE)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Potential * Waste to energy plants can reduce volume by 90%.

* Solid waste management & water treatment could reduce usage of water water possible aiding water scarcity.

ii) open Defecation free → Apart from building toilet ODF status is needed. 618 districts ODF free & 27 states / UT as well.

Failure : * Independent survey tells us people resort to the open defecation soon after some days

* Moreover the toilets in homes only used by women & not men.

Emphasis needed (Potential) * ~~can reduce~~ Campaign like Dawaze Band Campaign

* Geotagging of SBM toilets needs to ramp up

* Behavioural change necessary.

iii) Cleanliness / open littering Stop - After Plastic-waste management rule, there is only 44%.

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source segregation of waste & even 36% of that is processed.

Potential → Cleanliness in form of source segregation, collection, disposal & treatment could reduce the plastic pollution & generate revenue through usage of plastic in roads etc.

IV) Sanitation – Sanitation different from plastic pollution & open defecation free. It is public health + hygiene.

Failure → Still vector borne disease are creating epidemic in India.

Potential → Could really save lives (UN estimates 3 lakh lives per year & 50000 Rs per family) & Also make issue of open drain sorted & public health strengthened.

SBM(G) & SBM(U) are pivot point for SDG (3) (Good health), SDG (6) (water & sanitation) which needs to be fulfilled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans Mission Indradhanush was identified as one of the 12 best practices in world by United Nation Children Fund.

Salient Features

→ Provide more than 90 % immunization coverage against 7 major disease to
- Infants < 5 yrs
- Pregnant & lactating mothers

→ Promote regular immunization coverage practice to strengthen public health

→ It is addition on earlier mission to fasten up the coverage

→ Establish supply chain infrastructure for

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vaccine delivery in terms of

- Cold storage for vaccine
- Enough stock with PHC
- Enough workers to administer the vaccines

Challenges the Mission is facing

* The first challenge is tracking the children & mothers dosage (historical) due to loss of vaccine document or lack of manpower etc
* Second is vaccine availability in cold storage which hamper the timeliness of dosages
* Third is manpower as there is a lack of manpower
* Slow progress 50% - 67% only in 2015-2018. Target to reach 90% still far ahead
* Parental concern such as some communities are against administration of vaccines due to their beliefs

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* the follow up services are not strong ie the subsequent dosages and data on the non vaccinated person is not available.

Measures

* Using technology & seeding Aadhar to track dosage
* Using ASHA, ANM & Anganwadi workers to administer & augment the manpower
* Social persuasion to convince reluctant parents
* Improving availability of vaccine & investing in mobile vaccine camps
* Moreover pacing up implementation & aligning it with POSHAN abhiyan (by converging nutrition & immunization) to increase coverage of critical child.

Mission Indradhanush potential to increase immunization can help India reap its future demographic dividend.

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18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

Ans The percentage of people formally skilled in India stands at 5.3% - NITI Aayog in its strategy @ 75 says to take it to 15%.

Changing Economic Structure

* More technology based jobs (Startups)
* More gig economy
* Growth in manufacturing industry
* AI, Big data in Service & manufacturing
* Loss of redundant job due to automation

Skill Importance

* Formal skill 5.3%
* Need skill to find jobs
* Need skilled manpower
* Need computer skill
* Need skill to find other jobs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ More migration & foreign based jobs

→ Increased competition from peers to grow

→ ~~More~~ ~~tools of g~~

Change in demographic structure

* Youth currently 67% of the total population

* Old age need support as going to rise to 16.8% (2041)

* ~~bec~~ Decreasing Total fertility rate

* Women participation increasing

→ Need skill competence for selection

→ Need diverse skill to compete.

Skill importance

* Formal skilled 5.3%

* Need skill to support in future

* Need to increase worker population ratio so skilling.

* Need skilling for better jobs.

Evaluation of Skill India

→ Major scheme is PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana which provided Sector Skill council, National skill development council & National

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vocational training framework.

Success

* Today 39.5 lakh people who were skilled in different ITI's, among them only 25% not placed
* Secondly, more number of ITI's opened increasing academia-industry collaboration.

Failure → As directed by Shanda Prasad Committee

* Failed to match demand of skilled labour due to low level of skill quality imparted
* Moreover, the sector skill council are too large in number for effective skill transformation
* The skilling institution ITI's run on same curricula with just changed names
* The lack of quality labs, teachers is also major issue.

The Shanda Prasad Committee report on SSC needs to be studied & timely changes need to be made to ensure decent work (SDG 8).

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19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans

Recent step by India to create an Indo pacific division in MEA have sent a clear signal the importance attached to it by Indian diplomacy.

Reasons to create INDO PACIFIC DIVISION

1) The first reason is the lack of coordination between different desks ie between Indian ocean desk - ASEAN desk. of MEA.

ii) Secondly every other regional or grouping collaboration has a special division & it signifies the importance attached to it. In light of recent recognition of Indo pacific by ASEAN it is imperative India increase its involvement.

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iii) Third is increased activity in Indo pacific region since its inception in 2007

→ Malabar Exercise

→ US renaming Asia Pacific as Indo-Pacific command

→ ASEAN recognition to indo pacific

→ ~~ECP~~ & PCA judgement on South China sea

→ Belt & Road initiative

iv) Fourth is to increase cooperation with other countries such as Japan, Australia who have high level representation at Indo pacific level.

Challenges for India in Indo-Pacific

* Lack of trade ~~potential~~ partnership which dictates relationship - RCEP stuck; trade bilateral is low with Japan, Indonesia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Security issues as China doesn't pass UNCLOS PCA jurisdiction & moreover China threat in form of
  - → Thailand Canal to built by China
  - → Increasing pirate activity in Indian Ocean

* India barely wants to keep Indo pacific a non military group as against USA & Japan policy of militarising it through QUAD

* Fourth & most important is India has military alliance with US, Japan but not with China & that reflect on India China relationship with spill over on Russia & Pakistan as well.

Indo pacific needs to be strengthened with centrality of ASEAN for free open, transparent & inclusive indo pacific.

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20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans

Shanghai Cooperation organisation (SCO)

based on Shanghai declaration started as a grouping of Shanghai 5 as against western liberal order.

It expanded its participation to India & Pakistan recently.

Potential

→ To increase trade - from 20% of world economy presently to more than that

→ To assert the identity of Asia (42% of world population)

→ To challenge west dominate WTO & ensure democratic world order

→ To ensure security through RATS for extremism, terrorism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But challenges are there →

Bilateral Differences & Geopolitical Calculations

→ India Pakistan on the terrorism issue & J & K along with security

→ India China - on the Arunachal, border trade issues of FTA in RCEP, & cheque book diplomacy through BRI

→ China Russia - concern with supply of arms to India

→ India Russia - concern with selling & providing arms to China as well as Pakistan

→ The central Asian region bilateral issues of regional culture & trade

Geopolitical

→ Stability in South Asia through end of terrorism is necessary

→ China hegemony on South China Sea needs to be curtailed

→ Moreover the Russia's using of India & China to counter CAATSA needs to be looked through

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ROLE SCO CAN PLAY

* India's only forum for bilateral cooperation with the ~~Eurasian~~ (central asian) countries is ~~SO~~ SCO
  - Current trade $2 billion, can be boosted (China has $50 billion trade)
* Moreover, SCO can be used for energy security in region so that all the growing ~~Eurasian~~ ~~economies~~ countries can supply energy to India
  - → Kazakhstan - Uranium
  - → Azerbaijan - oil
  - → Turkmenistan - Gas
* Moreover Kazakhstan has farther base of Indian Air force which can help counter Pakistan's & China's influence in that region
* lastly, Eurasia provides connectivity to Europe through INSTC, Ashgabat agreement ~~&~~ & these can be leveraged.

SCO has potential to counter threat & also ensure India's strategic interest. need to settle bilateral issues.